...- Raleigh, ... Royal ... End, Singer, ...ial Barton-on- ...ittings, all genuine ...om Rs. 171- to Rs, 324- ... all complete.
Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co; Bombay and Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES B. S. A.- Raleigh, Invicta, Royal West End, Singer, Special Barton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324- nett, all complete.
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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 132 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MSS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper should reach the Office not later than

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QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
MONTHLY	,, 3	,, 3-8

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S. K. BANERJEE,
General Manager,
The "Bombay Chronicle."

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For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

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N.Y.K. LINE
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	Arr.	Depart.
Yeboshi Maru Bombay	T. Moroi	3,938	4th June	19th June
Hayu Wakasa Maru.†	S. Yoshimatsu.	4352.	8th June	23rd ,,
Akita Maru	M. Goto	6074.	12th June	27th ,,
Kamakura Maru.	Y. Kotoriye	3817.	7th June	14th June
Tatsuaka Maru.	Y. Okuno.	5829.	17th June	2nd July
Ceylon Maru	B. Takiguchi.	7047.	26th June	11th July
Tamba Maru	B. Matsukura	4905	12th July	27th July
Awa Maru	N, Wada	5845	26th July	10th Aug.
	Y, Nozei	6037	10th	26th Aug.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Stewardess carried.

For particulars, apply to—

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P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
3rd June	CHINA ...	7,972
10th ,,	MADURA* ...	8,975
17th ,,	CALEDONIA ...	7,622
24th ,,	KHYBER ...	7,941
1st July	MACEDONIA ...	11,089
8th ,,	MALWA ...	10,941
15th ,,	MANTLA ...	10,902
22nd ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ...	11,480
29th ,,	CALEDONIA ...	7,642
5th August	NARKUNDA†	16,118
12th ,,	NIVASA ...	9,071
19th ,,	KASHGAR ...	8,840
26th ,,	CHINA ...	7,952

*Terminates voyage at plymouth.
†Through steamer from China.
Terminates voyage at Marseilles,
MALWA
NARKUNDA: Through steamer from Australia

The P. & O. Marseilles Special Train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

27th July	MANDALA ...	...	8,296

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA

About			
10th June	SOUDAN ...	...	6,696
29th ,,	SARDINIA ...	...	6,684

SAILING TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

20th June	MOREA ...	...	10,911
26th July	NALDERA ...	...	15,825

SAILING TO AFRICA KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers	Destination.
8th June	BANDRA ...	Karachi and P.G.
9th June	VARSOVA ...	Busrah direct 11-45 a.m.
12th June	LHASA ...	Karachi direct.
14th June	KARAGOLA	E. & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
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P. O. Box. 122.

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Telephone No. 1230.

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(Incorported in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

STEAMER.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
S/S Malay Maru	Y. Saito	10thJune	23rd June
S/S Saigon Maru	H. Megura	24th ,,	7th July.
S/S Indus Maru	Y. Takada	30th ,,	13th July
S/S Ganges Maru	T. Yamaguchi	20thJuly	3rd Aug.

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE: BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
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The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.
A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

NEDERLANDSCH INDISCH HANDELS BANK,
(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established 1863.

Authorised Capital	.....F. 60,000,000	about £5,000,000
Paid-up Capital	.....F. 55,000,000	,, £4,600,000
Reserve Fund	.....F. 47,750,000	,, £4,000,000

HEAD OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland)
SUB-OFFICE: THE HAGUE.
EASTERN HEAD AGENCY at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST BRANCHES.

Ampenan	
Ampenan	Palembang
Bandoeng	Pekalongan
Cheribon	Problinggo
Gorontalo	Samarang
Macassar	Soerabaia
Medan	Tjilatjap
Menado	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:—Singapore.
CHINA and JAPAN.—Hongkong, Shanghai and Kobe.
BRITISH INDIA. Bombay and Calcutta.
LONDON BANKERS:—London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd., Swiss Bank Corporation. Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd.
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Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
W. J. DeGRAAN,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	...	$20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	...	£4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	...	$25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	...	$20,000,000

HEAD OFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
40, Churchgate Street.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balnces of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
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DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS, PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
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INDUSTRIAL BANK.
LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	...	Rs. 7,50,78,75
Paid-Up Capital and Reserve	...	Rs. 2,43,85,5
Liability of Shareholders	...	Rs. 5,25,13,91

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman,
Board of Directors.
HEAD OFFICES: BOMBAY.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Bishopsgate, E. C
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TOTAL FUNDS ... ... Rs 1,76,00,000
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Lowest possible rates, prompt settlement of losses.
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Complete protection in Emergency.
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Speedy settlement of claims.
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16, Apollo Street, Fort,
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NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY
SIR D. J. TATA, KT, CHAIRMAN

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..	... ...	20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED	,, ...	11,86,84,250
PAID UP	,, ...	1,18,68,425

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS EARTHQUAKE, RIOT, & CIVIL COMMOTION, BAGGAGE, MOTOR CAR & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.
Enquiries regarding the above, as well as OTHER CLASSES OF CONTINGENCY INSURANCE, should be addressed to the HEAD OFFICE of the Company WALLACE STREET. FORT.
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NEW YORK, Summer Ballard, U. S. A. Manager,
LONDON—Sedgwic Collins (Agencies) Ld. Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd. Marine Underwriters.
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R. J. DUFF.
General Manager

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Reasons why should you INSURE in
Venus Provident Insurance Society Limited,
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It is a purely Indian concern.
Under Expert and Efficient Management.
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It requires No medical examination.
It issues both Life and Marriage Policies.
It grants immediate pecuniary assistance at marriages and deaths.
District Agents Wanted on most liberal terms everywhere.
Address.—The Managing Agents.
C13266

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.
BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF TWO LARGE SAFES BY CHUBBS.
THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 6th June, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, at 25, Medows Street, Fort, two large sized Fire and Burglar Resisting Safes by Chubbs (fit for banks and jewellers), viz—
1 safe size 42 by 30 by 28.
1 safe size 36 by 26 by 26.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
SALE OF SURPLUS STORES.
AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 5 LAKHS YDS. (ABOUT 265 BALES), KHAKHI DRILL OF EMPRESS AND BOMONJI PETIT MILLS.
On WEDNESDAY, the 7th inst. at p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores at the Colaba Depot (old Army Clothing Factory).
About 5 lakh yards khakhi Drill viz., 46384 yds. about 26 bales of Empress Mills, about 36576 yds. (about 22 Bales) of Standard Mills and about 397728 yds. (about 217 Bales) of Bombay Petit Mills.
For Inspection application may be made to the Depot Officer at Colaba.
Conditions of the sale will be read before the commencement of the Auction Sale.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES.
NOTICE.
The public are hereby informed that th Auction Sale of the remaining lots at the Hajee Bunder Depot, Sewree, will be proceeded, will on MONDAY, the 5th instant and the following day at 2 p.m. (S.T.) daily under instructions from the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores.
BONA FIDE SALE.
SALE OF 96 CASES FANCY VOILS, MUCANOS COLOURED POPLINS COLOURED STRIPED SHIRTINGS. MERCERISED PAUPLIN, PRINTED SHIRTINGS, ZEPHYR AND SHIRTINGS.
THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 6th day of June at 2 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the Bank concerned and
On account and at the risk of Messrs. Haji Ebrhim Haji Moledina and M. H. Madden and Co
20 cases each 50 pieces Fancy Voils. "V.26" —40".
5 cases each 40 pieces Mucanos 25"
On account and at the risk of Messrs. M. H. Madden and Co.
3 cases each 64 pieces coloured striped Cotton Shirtings 31"/32".
40 cases each 40 pieces Coloured Poplin 29"/30".
13 cases each 30/32 pieces coloured striped Shirtings 31".
3 cases each 30/33 pieces Mercerised Poplin 44".
3 cases each 36/37 pieces Printed Shirtings 30"/31".
7 cases each 50 pieces coloured striped shirtings 28".
3 cases each 42"/44" pieces Zephyr 29"
3 cases each 40 pieces Checy Zephyr 38"/39"
6 cases each 23"/23' pieces Coloured striped Shirtings 31'.
15 cases each 20"/24" pieces Shirtings 31".
MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th June, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
20, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 3409.
AUCTION SALES OF GOVERNMENT STORES.
Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of the Officer Commanding, Detachment "A" Supply Depot, Company, Bombay.
At Grain Depot, Mazagon, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of June, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.)
Crates, cases and tins of sizes and sorts, drums, iron (old) ration bags 9ft. by 9ft., kegs, ghee tins, P. and O. crates, empty ghee cases, twine, empty soda water crates, about 65 tons Garlic and 424 steel barrels, etc.
Cash will be required on the spot on the lots being knocked down.
J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th June, 1922.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.
AUCTION SALE OF THE DECEASED'S GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.
By the order of H. H. Wadia, Esq., Ag. Administrator General of Bombay and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the late Mr. Madhavji Dwarkadas Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 19th June, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—
Gold Kada, Mohanmalla 4 strings. Dora, ivory chudies with gold pullies, silver ankles, toe rings, screws for anklets, gold ballies with false pearls, etc., etc.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th June, 1922.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	F.	80,000,000	£6,666,666
RESERVE FUND ...	F.	50,139,249	£4,226,270

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Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Bandjermasin,	Pekalongan,
Bandoeng,	Pontianak
Cheribon,	Semarang
Djember,	Soerabaia
Djocja,	Solo
Kota Radja,	Tehing Tinggi
Langsa	(Delhi)
Macassar	Tegal
Medan	Telok Betong
Padang	Tjilatiap
Palembang	Weltevreden.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN.—Kobe.
CHINA.—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest showed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
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Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Bombay Office:—Hornby House, Hornby Road.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN.
Actg. Agents.

REPLIES TO BOX NOS.

REMEMBER

No more ½ anna Stamps Replies to Box numbers bearing Insufficient Postage will henceforth be Refused. The Correct Postage will be—

For a letter not exceeding two and a half tolahs ——— One anna.

For every additional two and a half tolahs or parts thereof ——— One anna.

Post card ——— Half anna.

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WANTED Two MATRICULATES as assistant teachers in the Palanpur High School on a monthly salary of Rs. 40-3-80. Binding for two years essential. Apply with copies of testimonials, etc., to the HEAD MASER, HIGH SCHOOL, Palanpur.
A R3913

WANTED—A RESIDENT LADY DOCTOR with good qualifications, for a maternity Home at Parel for the Working Classes, with Board and Lodging. Apply to Box. No. 8124 Advt. dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A C13228

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—CLERK for whole day or two hours' service daily, well-up in railway rate lists, claims and other railway matters. Good pay. Apply personally SECRETARY GHEE BAZAR ASSOCIATION, Kazi Syed Street.
A R3944

WANTED.—PORTRAIT ARTISTS, Mythological design Painters, Modeling in Clay Plaster worker, Actors and Actresses. Apply personally between 12 to 2 p.m. RUP FILM STUDIO, near Vageshwari Temple, Parel, (Bombay.)
A R3778

SALARY Rs. 100—230 IN 30 DAYS.—We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. 2 days FREE TRIAL No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. HAWAID SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi (Punjab).

WANTED—A BRANCH SECRETARY in Bombay for an established Insurance concern on a consolidated salary of Rs. 100 monthly and commission. Only practical and influencial gentlemen capable of organising business and willing to invest Rs. 2,500 in New Shares of the Company, need apply to Box No. 8139, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C13265

WANTED for the Tilokchand Jain High School, Indore:—(1) One HEAD MASTER, preferably a Jain. (2) One SCIENCE GRADUATE. (3) One GRADUATE to teach History and Geography. (4) One GRADUATE, strong in Sanskrit and Mathematics. Apply stating age, qualifications, previous experience and minimum salary expected to the undersigned. Applications must reach before 20th June. Jains would be given preferance. TILOKCHAND KALYANMAL, Indore.
A C13258

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SUITABLE EMPLOYMENT by a very capable 3 years' old Gujarati Graduate of High Caste, as a Secretary to any Indian. Second language Sanskrit, voluntary Philosophy, lover of Gujarati literature, with professorial experience in English. Write stating terms to "X" care of Post Master, Talegaon.
B R3759

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO RENT—A GODOWN in Valabh Bhuvan Bldg. Dubashwady, opposite Amrutwady, Girgaon Back Road. Convenient to dealers on Sandhurst Road. Apply on spot.
C R3953

GROUND FLOOR OFFICE BLOCKS TO BE LET in AMARCHAND BUILDING on BALLARD ROAD immediate possession, most suitable for Shipping Companies' Offices, Shops, or Show Rooms also offices on first floor; all blocks FACING SEA. Situated near Alexandra Dock Mole Station. For particulars please apply to the MANAGER on the premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or on writing to the owner at the undermentioned address AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 208-14 Kazi Syed Street, Bombay.
C R3483

TO LET.—A big GODOWN at Jacob Circle near Simplex Mills, and a small godown at Modikhana. Apply to LAXMIDAS G. DOSSA, 14, Humman Street, Fort.
C R3937

OFFICES TO LET, IN BALLARD ESTATE, FORT.—Offices TO BE LET immediately in AMRUT BUILDING, situated on DOUGALL ROAD opposite Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s Offices, near New CUSTOM HOUSE BLOCKS, measuring from 800 sq. ft. to 1,400 sq. ft. large if required) at a monthly rent from Rs. 185 to Rs. 496, on Ground First, Second and Third Floors. For particulars and inspection apply personally to THE AMNAGER, on the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or in writing to the owner at the undermentioned address: AMARTLAL AMARCHAND, 208-10, Kazi Syed Street. Bombay No. 2.
C R3483

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, opp. the New Post Office, Frere Road, close to the Alexandra and other Docks, the Victoria and the New Port Trust Railway Terminus and all business places in the Fort. Excellent Board and Lodging. Rooms well ventilated. Bar and Billiards. Terms moderate.
C13259

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FOR SALE—An up-to-date HAIR-DRESSING SALOON within the Fort of Bombay. Apply Box No. 8135, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R3951

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

AUCTION SALE.—Very valuable furniture, etc., of Lt.-Col. J. Harquhar at No. 9, Queen's Road, Fort, sale on TUESDAY, 6th June at 2-30 p.m. BENNETT & CO.
M3940

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

WANTED MOTORISTS TO KNOW that the Fateh Cycle and Motor Co., Opera House Tram Terminus, are in a way cheapest and best motor accessories house in the city.
JA 13124

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—PRINTING MACHINE—Babcock Quad Demy, Double-feeder, speed 1,200 each side, in working order, very little used. Will suit a job press or district paper having a very large circulation. Must clear to make room for new plants and machinery—going cheap. Run by electricity. No brokers. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K

FOR SALE—MARELLI, 3 B.H.P., 230/400 Volts. A. C. Pumping Sets, Brand new. Each complete Rs. 1,800, only three remain unsold. Please write for further particulars THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
K

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Re-opens 12th June. Enrolments proceeding. GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, Apollo St."
M R3948

SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING, Accounts with other Commercial, Industrial and Scholastic Subjects by POST or Personal Tuition. Easy payment system of Fees. Courses guaranteed: Simplest, Easiest, and Best, of a month and less. Highly spoken of by the Civil and Military, Sardars, Merchants, and others. Apply: PRINCIPAL, "INDUSTRY and SCIENCE", College, 120, B. C. Belgaum.
M R13185

HELP TO BHATIA STUDENTS.— Deserving Students of the Bhatia community will be given help out of the Bombay Bhatia Mahjan Kala Kaushlya Fund, for receiving Technical education. Intending candidates should apply in printed forms available at the office. MATHURADAS VISSANJI, CHHABILDAS Laxamidas Officiating Trustees 3, Wallace Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
M C13274

FINANCIAL.

WANTED.—FINANCE from Five to Ten of Thousands of Rupees for a Profitble running business as loan with good securities. Apply to Box No. 6109, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R R3877

WANTED—A CAPITALIST immediately to advance Rs. 75,000 on first mortgage of a business and all machinery operating in a very remunerative industry. Good rate of interest and the whole proposition thoroughly recommended by a well known firm of managing agents. Replies to Box No. 8134, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R C13269

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WRITE for samples of high-class hand-made Cossi Silk to Messrs. DEY GHOSH and SONS, Silk Manufacturers, 8, 10/55, Benares Cantt.
R R3705

REMOVE YOUR ANXIETIES by consulting Professor P'Jani, M.A., the Astrologico-Scientific Palmist. Gives reliable foreknowledge scientifically explained. Opposite Cox's Building Hornby Road.
T M3930

DETAILED and Accurate monthly Reading for two years with wonderful Character sketch and Longivity from Birth or Letter time. Rs. 2-4 inclusive of Postage. I. D. SLASTRY; Hora Nilayam, Bezwada, Krishana District.
R3955

THE only house where satisfaction is guaranteed with regards to Daily Bazar is SOUZA, SOAREZ & CO'S, Crawford Market, Bombay. Mofussil orders for Ice, Fresh, Fish, Fruits, Vegetables, etc, will be economically executed. Accounts opened for regular customers. Tel. "Carriers" Bombay.
T R3725

KASHMIR NOVELTIES.—Write to MESSERS BECKET AND CO., Srinager, Kashmir, for Papier Machie, Wood carving, Embroidery, Ladies Hand-bags, Namdas, Kashmir Tweeds, Fur and necklaces of precious stones.
T C13128

UNIVERSAL AUCTION.

PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM, BOMBAY.

BEG to announce to the public that there will be a Grand Auction of the very best household and office furniture on SATURDAY, at 2-30 p.m. and SUNDAY, at 10-30, a.m. Articles including carpets and Brassware will be auctioned, prices to suit all pockets. Special seating accommodation and Refreshment Bar has been arranged. A Special boon to those leaving the station we can include any article for them in this Auction. We also undertake to auction at your premises at a very reasonable charge send your articles in at once to the Manager, Universal Auction.
R3885

DONATION UNION LINK ON RAILWAYS

Registered and under Government Control.

No more difficulties in sickness. No more distress by injury sustained while on duty. No more anxiety regarding ample provision for family. Comforts and peace of mind assured to every Retiring Railway servant without distinction of Race, Caste, Colour or Creed. Copy of Rules 3 annas. Apply to MANAGER, 9, Pettigrew Street, St. John's Hill, BANGALORE.
M3941

PROFESSION

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission, to

PANDIT KRIPPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salkhia,
(HOWRAH.)

P.S. Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy. V. P. P. Charges As. 5.

PUBLIC NOTICES

FOR SALE.

PRINTING MACHINE.

BABCOCK QUAD DEMY—Double-feeder, speed 1,200 each side, in working order, very little used. Will suit a job press or district paper having a very large circulation. Must clear to make room for new plants and machinery, going cheap. Offers. No brokers need. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

NOTICE.

"THE HOPE DIAMOND MYSTERY."

WITH REFERENCE to the notice inserted in these columns recently, Madan Theatres, Limited beg to give notice that they have since relinquished their control of the above Serial film and are not now interested in the copyright thereof.

J. F. MADAN & CO.,
Managing Agents,
Madan Theatres, Ld.,
5, Dharamtola Street, CALCUTTA.
13254

NO 20 STRIPPINGS FOR SALE

STOCK of 20s. stripping accumulated in "THE CROWN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., situated at Parbhadevi Road, Parel, is for sale. Offers for same will be received in the Company's Office at No 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay upto 4 p.m. (S.T.) on SATURDAY, the 10th June 1922, alongwith a cash deposit of Rs. 200 (Two hundred) per each offer. The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject an offer or offers wholly or in part.

(Sd.) PURSHOTTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
C13270

PRINTING MACHINE.

PAYNE'S WHARFDALE.

QUAD DEMY—Flat bed, Single-feeder, perfect running order, may be seen working at any time on request. Owing to want of room for new machines must clear at sacrifice. All accessories complete. Electrical attachment and motor attached. Apply Box No. 800, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S.S. "YEBOSHI MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 4th June from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

K. AKIYAMA,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

KING EDWARD MEDICAL COLLEGE LAHORE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following posts:—

(1) One CLINICAL ASSISTANT to the Professor of Medicine.
(2) One CLINICAL ASSISTANT to the Professor of Clinical Medicine.
(3) One CLINICAL ASSISTANT to the Professor of Surgery.
(4) One CLINICAL ASSISTANT to the Professor of Operative Surgery.
(5) One CLINICAL ASSISTANT to the Professor of Diseases of the Eye.
(6) One CLINICAL ASSISTANT to the Professor of Diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat.

Applicants should possess medical quliacations which are registrable in the United Kingdom.

The pay of the appointments will be Rs. 500 per mensem rissing by annual increments of Rs. 25 to Rs. 1,000. There will be no allowances in addition to the pay. The posts will be pensionable.

Private practice will be allowed provided it does not interfere with the official duties of the Clinical Assistants.

The duties will be to assist the Professors in their respective subjects, to act as Clinical tutors to the students of their Departments and to supervise the work of the students in the wards and out-patient Departments.

The appointments will be on probation for one year which period may be extended if necessary.

Applications, which should be accompanied by the following:—

1. Proof of age,
2. Certificate of Health signed by a Civil Surgeon.
3. Certificate of conduct.
4. Date of qualification.
5. Statement shewing how occupied since qualifying.
6. Original or certified copies of qualifications and testimonials.

must be submitted to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, "Ellerslie," Simla-Hill, before the 1st July 1922.

Selected Applicants will be required to commence their duties at the opening of the next session on the 2nd of October, 1922.

C13278

PUBLIC NOTICES

ARMITAGE TAYLOR & CO.

DYERS AND CHEMICAL CLEANERS.

TREATED by special process, the garments are freed from spots and stains, thoroughly cleaned and freshened up to look like new. Dresses, Costumes, Coats, Sarees, etc., dyed in the latest colours with English finish.

Urgent orders executed at special rates within 24 hours.

Price list on application.

103, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Near Tata Bank (New Building).

NOTICE.

TELEGRAMS and LETTERS expressive of condolences at the untimely demise of the late His Highness Shri Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaja have been received from several persons and Presidents and Chairmen of Institutions and organizations and thanks have been, as far as possible, conveyed to them by wires or letters. If, however, any of them have still remained unanswered through oversight His Highness Rajaram Chhatrapati Maharaja, I am directed to state, hopes that the persons to whom replies may be due will kindly excuse him looking to the greasy state of his mind and accept his cordial thanks and high appreciation, which he now offers through the medium of your paper.

K. GAIKWAD,
Ag. Dewan of Kolhapur.
Kolhapur, 30th May, 1922.
C13277

TO BE LET.

TO LET—New up-to-date BUILDINGS with electric lift, at Rampart Row, Fort, from 1st June, 1922, suitable for Banks, shops, Show Rooms and Offices. Apply to HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & CO., 18, Rampart Row, Fort.
R3873

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC that 5 shares of the Century Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ltd., Nos 4150, 8925, 9036, 12832, and 8002 have been LOST. Any one dealing with them shall do so at his own risk.

EBRAHIM ESAJEE PATEL,
62-64, Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay.
R3952

NOTICE.

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the Power of Attorney granted by the above Company to us as Fire Insurance Agents for Bombay has been lost. Any person finding this document should return same to the Branch Manager, Motor Union Ins. Co., Ltd., Nawab Building, Hornby Road, Bombay as same is null and void.

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
R3945

NOTICE.

WANTED—A MUNICIPAL ENGINEER for the Bandra Municipality with experience of road making. Salary Rs. 250-10-300 per mensem.

Successful candidates will be expected to serve on probation for six months, and to undertake to serve the Municipality for three years if confirmed.

Application with copies of testimonals must reach the undersigned on or before the 15th June, 1922.

K. G. GUNJIKAR, B. A.
Chief Officer,
Bandra Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Bandra, 3rd June, 1922.
C13276

THE LATE SETH KHIMJI DAYAL SCHOLARSHIP.

DESERVING POOR STUDENTS, studying for higher commercial education will be given scholarships from the Late Seth Khimji Dayal Smarak Fund, Intending candidates should apply sharp in the printed forms to be had from the office. Candidates of the Lohana community will be given preference for half the number of the scholarships.

MATHURADAS VISSANJI,
VASANJI JIVANDAS.
3, Wallace Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
C13273

SALE NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, in accordance with the orders of the District Judge at Anantapur in O. S. 67/1920 on the file of that Court, the "Sri Lakshimi Sinaing and Shelling Factory" with its premises at Todpatri Anantapur Dt. Madras Presidency, will be sold by public auction by the Receiver on Sunday the 2nd July, 1922 at the Factory premises. There are 12 single roller Mare Brother's gives with shafting and belting complete, Kathe Machine without "Dog-Mate" and "Check plate" with shafting and belting complete. 1 Ramsomes Sims and Jeffirs Ipsinch No. 1598 portable boiler engine of 10 H.P. and all the accessories godowns etc., all in good working order. The machine is open to inspection by the public at all times during the day. The sale will be held subject to the following conditions.

(1) Every bidder shall deposit Rs. 200 as earnest money before bidding.

(2) As soon as the sale is knocked down to the highest bidder, he will pay up 1/8 of the sale amount less the earnest money to the Receiver, the balance to be paid within a fortnight. Failure to comply with either of the conditions will entail forfeiture of the amounts so far paid up and the defaulting bidder will be personally liable for any loss that may occur in on the resale of the factory but he will not be entitled to any excess realised thereby.

(3) The sale will be subject to the confirmation by the District Court, Anantapur.

(Sd.) A. NARAYENRAO, Esqr.,
Receiver.
C13286

PUBLIC NOTICES

AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS

KATNI "CASTLE" BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT
FIREBRICKS
FIRECLAY
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
FRENCH CHALK.

NOW AVAILABLE for immediate delivery ex our Ahmedabad selling Agents godown at competitive and fixed rates. Enquiries and orders will receive prompt attention.

The Katni Cement & Industrial Co., Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

Selling Agents for Ahmedabad.
F. EBRAHIM & CO., opposite Jumma Musjid.
C13084

NOTICE.

WADHWAN STATE WANTS TO SELL second-hand MACHINERIES viz:—Oil Engine, Press Engine, Pumps, Boilers, Sewing Machines, Eelctric Plant of 110 Volts, motor, steam Dunkey, Gins, electric fans, arc lamps, motor pumps, sawing machine, etc.

For particulars apply to—

DEWAN, WADHWAN STATE,
Wadhwan City.
C13272

TENDERS.

NOTICE TO FOREST CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited on or before 30th June 1922, for cutting and removing Timber from Magathana Forest, which admeasures about four thousand Acres and is situated at Borivli, Bombay Subarban District. All necessary information can be obtained at the Khote's Office at Borivli.

JANMAYJAY CHUBILDAS,
Inamdar of Magathana.
R3938

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for demolition and removal of materials of an old Building in the compound of the Property of The Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association tt Dalal Street.

Particulars can be had from the Office of the undersigned.

SHAPOORJEE N. CHANDABHOY & Co.,
F. S. Arc (Lon.) L.C.E., etc.,
Architects, etc.
Morarbhai Building, Apollo Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.
TA C13262

LEGAL NOTICES

SUMMONS FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES.

(Sections 64 and 68 of the Code of Civil Procedure.)

IN THE COURT OF THE MUNSHIJAGAT NANDAN, B.A., LL.B. SUB-JUDGE.

FIRST CLASS, BEAMAN.
Civil Suit No. 276 of 1921.

Firm Ramdeo Phulchand of Nayanagar. ..... Plaintiff.

Versus

Firm Brijmohan Das Kashipershad of Bombay. ..... Defendant.

To,

Firm Brij Mohandas Kashipershad of Bombay thro: Proprietor and Manager Brij Mohandass and Kashipershad sons of Brij. Mohandass of Bombay.

WHEREAS plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for Rs. 947-8-0, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a duly authorised pleader of the Court, duly instructed, and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions, on the 21st day of June, 1922, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the above named plaintiff; and you are hereby required to take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the issues will be settled in your absence, and you will bring with you or send by your pleader.

Which the plaintiff desires to inspect, and any document on which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Court this 18th day of May, 1922.

NOTICE—(1) Should you apprehend your witnesses will not attend of their own accord you can have summons from this Court to compel the attendance of any witness and the production of any document that you have a right to call upon the witness to produce on applying to the Court at any time before the trial, on your depositing their necessary subsistence money.

(2) If you admit the demand you should pay the money into Court, with the costs of the suit, to avoid the summary execution of the decree, which may be against your person or property, or both, if necessary.

JAGAT NANDEN,
Sub-Judge, 1st Class, Beamar.
Judge.
C13279

MESMERISM & HYPNOTISM.

Complete course price Rs. 1-8 only. Train your will and Memory and learn the wonderful hidden powers of man. Attain Super human powers. Cure diseases without medicine. Know your future events without horoscope by the Yogis' Secret method. Practice breathing exercise and prolong your life. THE EASTERN HYPNOTIC HOME.
P. O. CHODAVARAM. Visagapatam Dt.
R3910

LEGAL

IN THE HIGH COURT AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 5324 of 1921.
SHORT CAUSE.

Summons to answer plaint under section 27 O. V. rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII. r 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Messrs. JAMES MACKINTOSH & CO., a firm, carrying on business as shipbrokers and Steamship Agents at 17-18, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

1. HAJI BIBI FATMA BEGUM widow of the late Haji Syed Mahomed Kazrani, 2. SYED MAHOMED HOUSEIN KAZRANI, 3. BIBI AGA BEGUM, daughter of the late Haji Syed Mahomed Kazrani; 4. SULTAN NOL HAJI BEGUM, daughter of the late Haji Syed Mahomed Kazrani; 5. HAJI SYED ALI KAZRANI, 6. KHADIJA BEGUM, widow of Syed Asadulla Kazrani all of Bombay Persian Mahomedan Inhbitants, residing at Chaupati, Walkeshwar Road, without the Fort. ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith. Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plantiff have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following as a concise statement, viz:—

The Plantiffs' claim is that the defendants or some of them may be ordered to pay to the Plantiffs the sum of Rs. 2,38,375-7-9 mentioned in the plain or such other sum as may be justly due by the defendants to the Plaintiffs on account of the premises mentioned in the Plaint with further interest at 6 per cent per annum on such sum as may be decreed from 16th November 1921 and costs of the suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent per annum.

Amended this 23rd of January 1922 as per Postponement Parecipe dated 21st January 1922.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
For Prothonotary.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 26th day of June 1922 at quarter past even o'clock standardt time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

WITNESS Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 9th day of January, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
For Prothonotary.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 9th day of January, 1922.
Messrs. CRAWFORD BAYLEY & CO.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C13275

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of TYABALLI ADAMJI, of Bombay Shiah Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant Merchant. ..... Deceased.

JENABAI, one of the daughters of the deceased abovenamed and wife of Mahomedalli Tyaballi of Bombay Shiah Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant residing at Jumma Musjid outside the Fort. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-second day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the twelfth year of Our reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
For Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD

The 22nd day of May, 1922.
Messrs. DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C13286

WHY DO DOCTORS RECOMMEND,

Bisurated Magnesia? Because it is the safest, surest and quickest remedy for indigestion, dyspepsia, acidity, flatulence, etc. Though wonderfully effective in its action, it is perfectly harmless, and can be taken with confidence by the most delicate constitutions. Hundreds of patients who have been recommended Bisurated Magnesia by their medical advisers are full of gratitude for the immediate relief they have experienced. It is obtainable at all chemists in powder or tablet form and if you are suffering from the pains and discomforts of stomach trouble get a bottle to-day. But be sure it is Bisurated Magnesia; look carefully for the makers' name, BISMAG LIMITED, which appears on every genuine package. Refuse substitutes. Take a dose as directed, and a few minutes after you will thoroughly appreciate the reason why doctors so strongly recommend.

BISURATED MAGNESIA FOR INDIGESTION.

Digitized by Bombay Financial Archive from Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

...ON SALE.

...ENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 6th day of June, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 9, Queen's Road, Fort, opposite the Church Gate Station, valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, very rich platedware sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror sideboard, rich carpets, electric table and hall lamps, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs mirror back fancy cabinets, table ornaments, Dresden, Parisian and terracotta figures, revolving top writing tables, glass door book cases, silver cabinets one sweet tone piano by Schiedmayer suitable for Indian climate, marble pillars and figures, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers marble and English enamelled bath tubs, English ice boxes with refrigerator, meatsafes, aluminium utensils, etc, etc.

The property of Lt.-Col. J. Farquhar and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Old Blackwood Furniture, French and English Artistic and Decorative Furniture, Large Oil Paintings and Water Colours by Well-known Artists.

Under instructions from Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for Mr. D. L. Vaidya, receiver appointed in Suit No. 4834 of 1921, Maganlal Lowji vs. P. S. Mehenti, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 11th June, sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at "Cassinath House", Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, a very valuable and rare old collection of old china, sang-debuf, old bronze and brassware, French and English artistic decorative furniture, large and rare old oil paintings by eminent artists, very rich silk tapestry lined drawing room sofas, seat and easy chairs, rich Persian carpets, dining and bedroom rich furnitures by Roberts and Wimbridge, rich oil paintings by well-known artists, one iron safe by Godrej, marble top tables and teapoys, etc., etc.

One 15-20 H.P. five seater Hupmobile Motor Car in good order.

Property are on view and catalogues are published.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PROCTOR STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHOY and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Tejpal Nursy, Pragji Dayal Romani Tulsidas Mohanji and Purshotum Arjun the executors of the Will of Arjun Khimji—deceased and on account and risk of the mortgagers Byramshaw Hormosji Rao and Framroz Jehengirji Roga in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage dated the 23rd day of March, 1920, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on Tuesday, the 20th June 1922, sell by Public Auction, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following:—All that piece or parcel formerly of Foras land or ground but since redeemed with the message tenements and a stable standing thereon situate at Proctor Street without the Fort containing by admeasurement about 638 yards registered in the books of Collector under New Survey No. 2/7354 and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Haji Esmail Hossain on the East and South by a private passage and on the North by property of Framji Bukaji Motiwala and which premises are assessed under D Ward No. 9315 (b) and Street No. 60 Proctor Street and are now in the occupation of Nuserwanji D. Bharda and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhoy and Co., Solicitors, Esplanade Road or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 10th June 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNET and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods; AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.

1 18-20 H. P. 4 cylinder Itala Car completely overhauled and chassis made as good as new with 5 lamps, horn, stepney wheel with new tyres and tubes.

1 Regal Car eight cylinder.

By order of Messrs. Dabholker and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and risk of Mortgagor Shanker Pandurang Chowdhri. One De Dion Motor Car in good order.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PEARLS SUITABLE FOR MAHARAJAS AND PRINCES.

Under instructions from Mr. Jugal Keeshwar Narandas Zaveri Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on FRIDAY, the 16th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms, On account and risk of Shamdas Ludha of Benares the following:—

4 Pearls about 35 chows.

1 Pair Diamond and Pearl earing.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF LOOMS, FELT HATS, WICKS, HINGES, WRITING TABLES TYPEWRITER, CLOCK, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SATURDAY, the 10th instant sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned the following:—

10 case and 10 packages plain calico looms 36 inches reed space.

1 case soft wool felt hats of assorted colours.

2 cases oritorion stove wicks.

5 cases Hinges.

BY ORDER OF N. H. MOOS, ESQR. THE OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR.

Of the Indian Industrial Stores, Limited (in liquidation) writing tables, chairs, bench, cupboard, Typewriter, clock, sarees, patka, Ooperni, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 18th day of June, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Altamont Road, Murly Mansion, valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, very rich platedware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror sideboard, rich carpets, electric table and hall lamps, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, mirror back fancy cabinets, table ornaments, Dresden, Parisian and terracota figures, revolving top writing tables, glass door book cases, silver cabinets, one sweet-tone piano by Schiedmayer suitable for Indian climate, marble pillars and figures, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, marble and English enamelled bath tubs, English ice boxes with refrigerator, meatsafes, aluminium utensils.

The property of Capt. Smith, Manager, Messrs. Bird and Co.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS NEAR COLABA BARRACK, OPPOSITE OLD COLABA STATION.

Under instructions from the Assistant Director of Military Works, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 12th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 (S. T.), on the premises the following:—

One pucca built Godown, one Chawl, one shed roof of Mangroli Tiles.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KALBADEVI ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel, Attorneys for Mr. Allabux Hyderalli, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Keshavdeo Jainarayen, Mohanlal Jainarayen, Shivkumar Keshavdeo and Beneprasad Mohanlal, the mortgagors, and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of mortgage dated the 11th day of January, 1921, and made between the mortgagors of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part. All that the 1/5th part or share of the mortgagors in the immoveable property, description, whereof is given hereunder, will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. BENNETT and Co. on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of June, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of land of the pension and tax tenure, situate on the East side of the Kalbadevi Road in Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring about 458 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 670, New No. 3017, Old Survey No. 74, New Survey Nos. 1643-42 together with the dwelling house and premises standing thereon and assessed by by the Collector of Assessment under C Ward No. 456-459, Street No. 245-47, and bounded on the East by the property of Sheosamal Gangaram, on the West by the Kalbadevi Road, on the North partly by the property secondly described and partly by the late Ramji Lakhmidas and on the South partly by common passage used by the owner of these premises as also by Nandlal Thakerseydas, and Shevsaval Gangaram and partly by the property of the said Nandlal Thakerseydas.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land of the pension and tax tenure, situate on the East side of the Kalbadevi Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay admeasuring about 48 square yards and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 670, New No. 3017, Old Survey No. 74, New Survey No. 1643-42 and bounded on the East by the property of the late Ramji Lakhmidas, on the West by the Kalbadevi Road, on the North by the passage for the use of the said Ramji Lakhmidas, Hurnandas Khetseydas and Hurmukhrai Khetseyds and on the South by the property hereinbefore firstly described.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel, Vendor's Attorneys at Cook's Building, Hornby Road or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 6th June, 1922.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,

No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort,

Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF 590 BALES OF HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by public auction THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 6th June, 1922, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at Colaba, Arthur Bunder near the Fort Press, on account of the Insurance offices concerned, the following cotton that was saved from the late fire that occured at Messrs. Abbobaker Abdurehman and Co.'s Jaitha.

590 Bales High Class Stapled Cotton (Broach Berar and C. P. No. 1.) Slightly damaged by fire and water.

A Deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 96 BALES ELLICHPUR COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 6th June, 1922, at 4-45 p.m. (S. T.) at the G. I. P. Rly. Goods Yard, Colaba, on account of the Insurance office concerned, the following cotton damaged by fire.

47 Bales Ellichpur Cotton R. R. 9224/22 Invoice No. 1 of 1-4-22.

33 Bales Ellichpur Cotton R. R. 8651/26 Invoice No. 48.

16 Bales Ellichpur Cotton R. R. 8651/27 Invoice No. 47 of 13-5-22.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knowcked down.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT BALES OF HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 6th June, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Colaba, near the East India Association room on Plot No. 59, Apollo Bunder Reclamation, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned the following Cotton saved from the ate fire that occurred in Messrs. Abobakar Abdul Rehman and Co.'s Jaitha.

About 200 Bales High Class Stapled Cotton Berar and C. P. No. 1 (very slightly damaged by water.)

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 CASES COP YARN.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 9th June, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Spring Mill, Naigam Cross Road, Dadar, on account of the concerned, the following goods:—

T.M.C. 25 cases Cop Yarn No. 28 and 30 and 32.

MENESSE AND CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th June, 1922.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO

AUCTION SALE.

SALE OF BIG LOTS of old wood, old copper, brass, zinc, lead, plate iron, angle iron scrap iron old furniture, table, chairs, cupboards, etc., old and new canvas, rubber, blankets, old clothes, old and new manilla ropes of various sizes, iron chain, life belts, electric wire, electric blowers, boilers, boats, roller machine complete, etc., too numerous to mention.

Under kind instructions from the Director Royal Indian Marine Bombay, Messrs. NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & Co., will sell by public auction on MONDAY, 12th June, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) and the following days as may be necessary in the compound of Govt. Dockyard, Fort, Bombay.

Sale will be subject to the approval of the D. B. I. M. Purchasers will have to pay 50 per cent., as deposit immediately when the lot is knocked down to him and remove such lot within fifteen days. In cases of default the lot will be re-sold without giving any notice at the risk of purchaser if so occasioned.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned and the same will be declared at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.,

Govt. Auctioneers,

No. 71, Frere Road, Mughal House, Fort, Bombay.

No. 16, Main Street, Ussib, Poona.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD, PHONE. No. 3455

TO-DAY

AT 5-15, 7, 8-45

& 10-30 P. M.

THE FAMOUS PLAYERS

LASKY.

Society Drama.

(in 7 Reels)

"Why Change Your Wife"

Featuring

GLORIA SWANSON, THOMAS MEIGHAN

and

BEBE DANIELS

Comedy

"THE FICKLE BLACKSMITH"

with

EDDIE LYONS AND EILEEN SEDGWICK

DE SOUSA'S ORCHESTRA

POPULAR PRICES.

THE EXCELSIOR.

—TO-DAY AT 6-30 P. M.—

MAY ALLISON

IN

—"HER INSPIRATION"—

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.

—R. B. SALISBURY.—

presents,

—"THE QUAINTS."—

Booking at Rose & Co. up to 6 p. m. after 7 p. m. at the theatre.

THE EMPRESS.

TO-DAY AT

6-30; 8-15 and 10 P. M.

HOW'S YOUR HEART?

Can it stand the shock of spine-tingling thrills? Can it resist the jolt of sudden surprises? Can it cope with cyclonic sensations?

THEN SEE

—CHARLES HUTCHISON—

IN

—"HURRICANE HUTCH"—

THIS WEEK EPISODES 4, 5, and 6

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

"Riders of the Night"

Featuring

VIOLA DANA.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Girgaum Tram Terminus.

FOUR SHOWS:—5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30

Vitagraph's latest and best Serial

VEILED MYSTERY

with ANTONIO MORENO and PAVLINE CURLEY

SECOND INSTALMENT.

Includes another marvellous Century Comedy and three more episodes packed with new thrills and unseen punches.

COMMENCE EVEN TO-DAY!

This serial is also being shown at

ALEXANDRA CINEMA, BYCULLA

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT AND FOURTH WEEK

A PATHE SERIAL

Juanite Hansen

IN

THE YELLOW ARM

WITH

Warner Oland and Marguerite Courtot. The most Startling mystery Sensation. It will hold you in its Vise-like grip of Suspense THRILL! THRILL! THRILL!

Episode 10th. The Water Peril

11th Pawns of Power

12 th. The price of a Throne

PATHE GAZETTE

AND

POLLARD COMIC

EXTRA SHOW TO-DAY

3-30 & 5-15 p. m.

Daily, 7: 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.

PRICE AS USUAL

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

AMUSEMENTS.

FOUR SHOWS DAILY.

Extra Show on Wednesday and Thursday at 3-30 on Friday at, 3-30 p.m. and 1-45 p.m.

STAR CINEMA

Grant Road Tram Terminus.

FOR FOUR DAYS ONLY

BEGINNING TUESDAY

The magnificient Indian production

SATI SAVITRI

produced by HINDUSTHAN Film Co.

A special arrangement

BY SPECIAL REQUESTS

of our discriminate Hindu patrons has been made to show this film during the festive Savitri week. Our programme includes the famous Hindu picture with our popular wonder serial

WHIRL WIND

Featuring CHARLES HUTCHISON and a roaring two-part

COMEDY

under Public Patronage,

LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT MANDALI.

Founded by

Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSALE

will stage at

Grant Road, Bombay Theatre,

BOMBAY,

on

Wednesday, 7th June 1922 at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.)

SAUBHADRA.

Saturday, 10th June 1922 at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.)

RAKSHASI

MAHATWAKANKSHA.

Sunday 11th June 1922 at 3. P. M. (S. T.)

MANAPMAN.

proprietors.

ASTHMA

RADICAL AND SURE CURE.

OF 24 YEARS' STANDING ALL OVER THE WORLD

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika," Sunday, July 2, 1899.

ASTHAMA CURE

TO THE EDITOR

Sir,—It will be glad tiding to Asthama patient to hear that they can obtain immunity from their terrible sufferings by trying a simple Asthama cure which has come to my knowledge. Babu J. P Ray is a discoverer of this specific. He is a charitable man and distributes medicine "gratis." A good many persons afflicted with this fell disease in Benaras have been radically cured by using the medicine. There are a good many prescriptions which give relief from Asthama temporarily, but there is perhaps no recognised medicine which cures it. The suffering world should, therefore, hail with delight the appearance of a medicine of this kind, Babu J. P. Ray has got a pamphlet printed which gives a description of his treatment and the names of men who have benefited by its use and where it is available to the public. This is a marvellous remedy and I would strongly recommend the sufferers from Asthama to make application to the Babu at Durga Kund Road. Benaras City.

Correspondent S. M. L.

NOTE—Please ask for testimonials.

Present address:—

J. P. RAY, K. P. RAY, 5, Benaras City. (1)

ENGLISH RACES!

Starting Price and Totalisator Commission executed on

Manchester Cup Run on June 9. | Ascot Stakes Run on June 13.

Double and treble events at full Multiplication odds. Commission also executed on all Indian Races.

Best of coming Races sent free Apply—

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110, ARTHUR ROAD,

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CONSTRUCTIONAL and General Engineers, Shipbuilders and Repairers, Boilermakers and Shipwrights, Coppersmiths, Plumbers, Iron and Brass Founders.

ELECTRIC ARC CUTTING AND WELDING, OXY ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING, MILL-WORK A SPECIALITY.

Managing Agents—

GLADSTONE WYLLIE & Co

5, Council House Street Calcutta

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, June 4th.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m, 16 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.		29.75
Temperature of Air	Degrees	86.3
Wet Bulb Thermometes	"	79.
Dew Point	"	70.9
Relative humidity of Air	"	0.738
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	"	3.6
Maximum temperature of Air	"	90.4
Minimum do do do	"	82.4
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		W NW.
Movement of Wind do	miles	147
Fall of Rain	inches.	0.00
Total fall during month	"	3.94
Do. do. year	"	3.94
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 5th	"	0.00

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 5th June, 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Lahore reports 0.12 in. of rain. Skies are heavily clouded at Ambala and moderately clouded at Delhi. Humidity is in excess and temperature was below normal at Lahore and in the south-eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and humidity is generally in excess. Temperature was below normal both by day and by night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded at Karachi and Mount Abu and lightly clouded in east Rajputana. Humidity is generally in excess. Day temperature was lower than usual. Night temperature was also below normal at Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Dhanvgar Para reports 0.83 ins. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded and in Central India West humidity is in excess. Day temperature was below normal at Ahmedabad and in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Hoshangabad reports 0.42 in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in the eastern and the south-western districts and over the northern half of the reporting area humidity is in excess. Day temperature was lower than usual. Night temperature was below normal at Jubbulpore, Saugor, Hoshangabad and Khandwa.

The Konkan.—Karwar reports 1.30 ins. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded and at Karwar humidity is in slight excess.

The Bombay Deccan and Huderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and humidity is nearly normal. Day temperature was below the average at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—Rain has been nearly general on the west coast as far north as Karwar. Over the rest of the reporting area it is restricted to a few falls in the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Kathiawar. The largest fall reported is 1.30 ins. at Karwar. Temperature is lower than usual in the east Punjab, the United Provinces, east Rajputana and the north Central Provinces. The sea is moderate at Colombo, Trivandrum and Mangalore.

Forecast.—An extension of rain is likely into the Konkan and some increase in the Central Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 4th June, 1922.

The unsettled conditions in the north of the Bay have developed into a feeble storm which is now passing into Bihar. The monsoon remains active in Burma and north-east India but has weakened over the rest of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Central India and Malaba and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Orissa, east Rajputana, Berar, the Konkan, north Hyderabad, Coorg and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in the east United Provinces, the east and north Punjab, and the Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Mergui, Rangoon, Akyab two inches; Kyaukpyu, Cherrapunji and and a half. Saugor Island four; Cox's Bazar, Calcutta, Bernampore, Hazaribagh one; Balasore, Purnea two; Darbhanga one; Patna one and a half; Naya Dumka three; Gorakhpur two.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 5TH OF JUNE 1922.

Stations.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity At 8 hours.	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Rainfall Total 1st Nov to date.	Rainfall Departure 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	0	0
Do. 4th	91.8	82.6	43	..	0	0
Jask	94.1	84.3	88	..	0	—0.03
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. 4th	96.2	88.1	70	..	0	—0.10
PUNJAB—						
Multan	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rawalpindi	97.7	76.1	54	..	7	7
Lahore	99.3	74.2	45	0.12	0.12	+6.07
Kissar	97.2	75.2	55	..	0.07	—0.01
Ambala	97.2	75.1	74	..	2.40	+2.40
Delhi	89.7	73.2	82	..	1.16	+1.86
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	94.1	77.0	64	..	1.15	+1.14
Mainpuri	104.6	75.0	77	..	1.21	+1.21
Jhansi	90.3	79.6	58	..	0.10	+0.10
Cawnpore	94.7	77.0	68	..	0.70	+0.51
Allahabad	96.6	75.4	67	..	0.05	+0.05
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	109.9	86.6	57	..	0	0
Karachi	89.9	81.8	85	..	0	+0.04
Ajmer	96.6	78.4	62	..	0.64	+0.64
Jaipur	100.0	76.7	47	..	0	—0.01
Kotah	101.1	82.2	48	..	0.26	+0.06
Mount Abu	82.8	67.4	59	..	0	0
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA—						
West—						
Bhuj	97.0	75.5	67	..	0	—0.03
Dwarka	86.2	82.6	75	..	0	—0.15
Veraval	87.9	81.8	81	..	0	—0.67
Rajkot	101.6	78.2	54	..	0	—0.05
Bhavnagar Para	103.6	78.2	70	0.83	0.83	+0.64
Surat	95.7	82.4	66	..	0	—0.18
Ahmedabad	102.2	82.5	61	..	0.33	+0.33
Deesa	103.8	81.0	55	..	0	0
Neemuch	92.7	75.6	76	..	3.13	+3.13
Indore	92.2	76.1	66	..	3.16	+2.01
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	94.9	76.8	64	..	2.68	+2.66
Saugor	95.6	78.6	64	..	0.87	+0.87
Hosangabad	97.1	78.4	81	0.42	1.71	+1.64
Khandwa	97.1	76.7	62	..	0.90	+0.8
Akola	100.8	80.6	62	..	0.53	+0.03
Amraoti	100.6	9.6	51	..	0.28	—0.24
Nagpur	100.9	80.8	43	..	0.64	—0.12
Chanda	104.9	84.0	44	..	0.04	—0.39
Raipur	97.8	84.6	40	..	0.57	—0.30
KONKAN—						
Bombay	90.4	2.6	77	..	3.94	+2.53
Ratnagiri	88.6	80.7	77	..	3.68	+0.73
Marmugoa	89.1	80.8	81	..	3.80	+1.09
Karwar	86.8	78.0	92	1.30	3.69	—1.05
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	93.0	77.2	59	..	0.51	—0.03
Ahmednagar	97.4	74.4	58	..	0.11	—0.54
Poona	94.2	72.7	66	..	0.11	—0.64
Sholapur	98.0	78.7	68	..	0.02	—0.77
Bijapur	94.8	71.9	66	..	1.26	+0.70
Belgaum	91.1	97.2	75	..	0.06	—1.08
Aurangabad	97.1	74.0	68	..	0.93	+0.37
Nizamabad (Indur)	90.0	77.8	56	0.06	0.58	+0.27
Hyderabad	99.5	76.7	61	..	0.01	—0.59
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	81.0	75.2	88	0.60	5.57	+1.13
Calicut	85.0	76.7	87	1.04	3.55	—1.10
Cochin	86.4	75.0	86	0.28	1.99	—2.03
Colombo	87.7	80.1	81	0.31	1.47	—0.37
MADRAS (INCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	105.4	83.2	61	..	0.14	—0.40
Bellary	7.1	73.7	72	0.01	0.97	—0.34
Cuddapah	103.1	69.4	56	..	0.15	—0.15
Madras	101.2	77.6	65	0.06	1.85	+0.26
Bangalore	86.1	67.6	80	..	0.85	—0.03
Coimbatore	93.8	71.9	69	..	..	—0.27
Trichinopoly	100.3	76.2	61	..	0.24	—0.61
Negapatam	99.6	79.2	69	..	1.20	+1.03

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 5.

S S Kalyana, Hammersley, New York.

S S Radja, Breckman, Hamburg.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Wye Valley, Barron, Moulmein.

S S Havildar, Crabbin, Calcutta.

S S Katuna:—The steamer Katuna, 2927 tons, Captain E Hammersley, arrived in harbour yesterday from N York, with a general cargo.

S S Radja:—The steamer Radja, 4703 tons, Captain B Brockman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Wye Valley:—The Scindia Co's steamer Wye Valley, 2614 tons, Captain E Barron, will sail to-day from the Tou for Moulmein, with a general cargo.

EXPORT.

June 5.

S S Madura for Switzerland:—100 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros.

S S Madura for Antwerp:—400 cwts mustardseed, 200 cwts nuxvomica, 620 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 40 bales cotton fly, K Visram and Co.

S S Madura for Ghent:—1080 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Madura for Hamburg:—770 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton fly, K Visram and Co; 55 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co; 165 bales cotton, N M K Raisha; 5 bales cow hides, 10 casks salted goat skin, Western India Tanneries; 1000 cwts linseed, 168 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Madura for London:—5 bales cow hides, 10 casks salted goat skin, Western India Tannery Ltd; 32 bales tanned leather, M M Ispahany; 40 bales cow hides, 8 bales goat skin, R Alimohomed; 15 bales cotton, Bombay Co Ltd; 19 bundles wool carpet, 11 bundles fox skin, 1 bundle silk goods, M M T Afshar; 200 cwts deer horns, G Suchedina; 125 cwts cuttle fish, Jeena and Co; 240 cwts gum ghatty, S Chapsey and Co; 300 cwts kismiss, E Virjee and Co; 300 cwts condiments, D D Framjee and Co; 70 cwts chutney, D P Batha and Co; 3 bales cotton carpet, D Chellaram.

S S Castalia for Barcelona:—100 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 100 bales cotton, G K Raisha; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Castalia for Glasgow:—67 bales hemp, Bell Russ and Co.

S S Castalia for Marseilles:—55 bales cotton, T M Raisha; 55 bales cotton fly, K Visram and Co; 3500 cwts linseed, 2000 cwts poppyseed, 1999 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Castalia for Glasgow:—1060 cwts cotton seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Castalia for Liverpool:—250 cwts kismiss, M Samjee and Co; 20 cwts curry powder, M Roonjhaji and Sons; 120 bales cotton, F F Campoel and Co; 4 bales wool, M Oomersey and Co; 22 bales wool, H Balkissondass; 14 bales wool, K Rikhabdass; 5 bales wool, C Roonjilal; 53 bales wool, F F Campbell and Co; 75 bales wool, B Harbhan; 34 bales wool, Bombay Co Ltd; 85 bales wool, D Koondanmall; 44 bales wool, C Chaganmull; 13 bales wool, S Ramchandass; 43 bales wool, G Ramsarup; 44 bales wool, H Jivabhoy; 50 bales wool, V Oomersey; 145 bales wool, G Gumanmull; 102 bales wool, M Baha.

S S Capademonte for Barcelona:—230 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros.

S S Capademonte for Genoa:—72 bales cotton, Italindia and Co Ltd; 25 bales silk waste, Ageo.

S S Capademonte for Naples:—500 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

S S City of Batavia for New York:—3 bales wolf skin, Cox's Shipping Agency; 150 cwts myrabolans, C Jivanlal and Co; 16 cwts gum Persian, M Jafarbhoy; 105 cwts gum kadaya D Mawji and Co.

S S City of Batavia for Philadelphia:—76 casks salted goat skin, E N Stein.

S S Blythmoor for Dunkirk:—165 bales cotton, N M K Raisha; 55 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Anglochilian for Ghent:—110 bales cotton, Patel Bros.

S S Anglochilian for Hull:—2060 cwts kurdeseed, Volkart Bros; 10000 cwts cottonseed, Strauss and Co.

S S Trenoglos for Antwerp:—448 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Trenoglos for Ghent:—224 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Trenoglos for Dunkirk:—550 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Walton Hall for Rotterdam:—13000 cwts groundnuts, Strauss and Co.

S S Soudan for Shanghai:—204 cwts sandalwood billet, S Nowroji and Co; 16 cwts condiments, P Nowroji.

S S Soudan for Hongkong:—1 cwts rhinohorn, H Laljee and Co; 5 cwts fishmaws, 30 cwts sharkfins, H Karmar; 12 cwts sharkfins, 72 cwts fishmaws, H A Mohomed.

S S Banca for Osaka:—1200 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Banca for Kobe:—900 bales cotton, G K Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, K M Nathoo; 713 bales cotton, N Futehaly and Co.

S S Chakrata for Yokohama:—5 cases sandalwood oil, M B Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORT.

June 5.

S S Havildar from Calcutta, Agents Turner Morrison and Co Ltd:—4636 bundles coir yarn, 457 coils rope, 500 bags gramber soda, 8 bags nuxvomica, 41 cases quinine, 5 cases aniline dye, 899 bags cocoanut oil cake, 471 jottas 7851 bags cocoanuts, 161 bags moong, 1006 bags oorid, 325 drums arrack, 398 casks groundnut oil, 1098 kegs 60 drums paint, 33 drums turpentine, 13 drums tar, 89 casks coal pitch, 622 bobbins 2293 bags copra, 450 bags betelnuts, 7 bags cardomons, 20 bags pepper, 726 h c 188 chests tea, 4410 bales cotton waste, 3 bales cotton piece-goods, 20 bales gunnies, 50 bales hessian cloth, 173 cases grease, 4 barrels 13 half barrels grease, 50 cases wax.

S S Bagma from Akyab, Agents B I S N Co Ltd:—13802 bags rice, 1 bundle canvas.

S S Binfield from Calcutta, Agents B I S N Co Ltd:—7435 tons coal, 90 bales jute twine, 620 bales gunny bags.

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(Guaranteed Medicated.)

"Amulet" Smoked	Rs.	6 8
" Amber	"	12 0
Wilson Goggles	"	6 0
Do. Amber	"	7 0
Christie Goggles	"	6 0
Do. Amber	"	7 0
Speedwell (Double Colour Glass Protector	"	15 0
Do. Amber	"	14 0
Veronica Amber Glass Protector	"	10 0
Gold Medal Camp Cot	"	19 0

Messrs. LOVELUCK & Co.,

P. B. 280 MADRAS.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX.

Statoutry Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR,

Public Accountant.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

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ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL REVIEW.

BY "KRISTODAS."

INDUSTRIAL UNREST.

We are by this time fairly familiar with the cry of "Law and Order" raised from high and interested quarters to justify repression of political agitators. Capitalists of the West and several times of this country raise almost a similar cry with regard to labour agitation of which they naturally do not approve. They turn round in righteous anger and say "Ah this uneducated labour! it does not know the economics of the present day industrial civilisation." Thus the "Commercial and Financial Chronicle" of the United States, one of the capitalistic organs, observes in a recent issue that "such considerations as cost of materials, overhead outlays, expense of advertising, selling and distribution—the finding of a market for what is produced, often the hardest proposition which confronts any enterprise do not trouble the average workman" and that "childishly he believes that employers, make loads of money easily and live luxuriously and care free, while he has to toil like a slave to keep the master of the undertaking in funds." "The white man's burden" theory is propounded with a vengeance. The workman does not know the toils and labour, the harassing millions, the crown beset with thorns of the capitalist who instead of being commiserated for all the worries he undergoes philanthropically for the world is criticised and abused as heartless! The capitalist believes however that the ordinary workman is ingenious and is disturbed from his implicit trust in the philanthropic instincts of the capitalist by the misleading advice and rhetoric of the professional agitator. The remedy for this is, according to the "Chronicle," in widespread instruction in economics. "This is an essential feature any policy that aims to abolish destructive and disastrous industrial warfare." It is indeed a laudable object to spread economic education among the masses but the capitalist Press is afraid of such an education being imparted through schools opened under labour union auspices. Such schools would, it is apprehended, show the other side of the shield to workmen who would get to know the secrets and the evils of capitalistic production. It is argued therefore that "such training will be calamitous" and that "class instruction will be more pernicious than even class legislation." Evidently capitalism like our Indian Bureaucracy does not want education in economics on liberal lines but would like it to be restricted to inculcate principles of conservative capitalistic economics so that labour may not become restless and may remain satisfied with all that capital condescends to dole out to it.

AMERICAN HELP TO FINANCE EUROPE.

The fact that the United States Chamber of Commerce is asked to take a hand in the reconstruction of international commerce on the recommendation of the experts-Commission at the Genoa Conference shows significantly how Chambers of Commerce in the Western countries have their functions and ideals appreciated not only by the commercial community but also by different Governments. They are a live power in the land and are not expected to rest content with sending stray to Government questions. Their libraries, their statistical collections, their publications, their mighty pronouncements on national economic questions are all of them considered as important factors in the national life. They are evidently not starved of funds nor are considered as minor public institutions with a dubious place in the national life. The remedy lies with our merchants and industrialists. It is vitally essential for the Indian commercial community to stand together and to hold just deliberations in the times through which we are passing. It may not be considered an ideal state of things that while the Anglo-Indian Chambers are able to organise and successfully run the Associated Chamber of Commerce for the last two years and to hold annual conferences, Indian Chambers of Commerce which made earlier attempt in this direction have not been able to hold a Conference during the last two years.

RETRENCHMENT AND CURRENCY.

It is not yet clear from the terms of reference of the Inchcape Committee if the relation and inter-relation between currency and exchange and the general finances of the country will be gone into by it or not. It is clear from the text of the recommendations passed at the Genoa Conference for the economic reestablishment of Europe that such an intraction is acknowledged and appreciated by the financial experts there. Thus Article 29 runs thus:—"The essential requisite for the economic reconstruction of Europe is the achievement by each country of stability in value of its currency. No country can gain control of all its own currency so long as there is deficiency in the annual budget which is met by the creation of paper money or bank credits. It is for every country to overcome such deficiency by its open independent efforts." It is not unknown that the Printing Press was brought into the service of the State during the war and even after it and the circulation of paper money increased enormously. This and the enormous short-term debts into which the Government has recklessly entered and for which evidently no sanction of the legislature is necessary have made the way of Government financiers easy as it frees them from the unwelcome and inconvenient necessity of retrenchment in expenditure which is leaping forward, year after year. The Legislative Assembly may pride itself on cutting off about Rs. 3 crores from the Budget but its hard won success comes to nothing when through its London loan programme and Treasury Bills in India the Government can borrow huge amounts placing the burden of the interest on the country and removing all incentive at economy from its spending Departments.

RETRENCHMENT.

The All-India Commercial deputation which was to wait on His Excellency the Viceroy did so on Tuesday last and presented an address urging that nothing but the most drastic and far-reaching retrenchment in all branches of the administration would meet the very serious financial condition in which this great country was now placed. Whilst avoiding the controversial issues as to whether the present taxation had reached the point of maximum productivity the deputation felt it incumbent to stress with all the emphasis at their command the vital necessity or reducing the country's expenditure, at least to the level of the country's estimated revenue. The deuptation gave it clearly to understand that they in no way wanted to encroach on the domain of the Inchcape Committee but nevertheless offered suggestions for an inquiry as to whether in certain directions economies could not be effected by the abolition or curtailment of Departments that dealt with subjects assigned under the Government of India Act to the Provinces. The deputation, be it said to their credit never rose above the mildest of the mild tones required in the Simla atmosphere for the *puja* of the All-Highest. An exquisite illustration of this is afforded by their reference to the military expenditure. "At the same time while retaining all possible confidence in the military administration of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and while desiring the maintenance of a force adequate to protect India from external aggression, we feel constrained to express to Your Excellency the hope of the commercial and industrial centres we represent, that the great and growing burden of military expenditure will receive primary and adequate consideration." The address closed with a recognition of the "many difficulties surrounding the efficient administration of Your Excellency's Government" and a pious hope that all possible efforts would be made to effect economies. One may doubt if there was a necessity for expressing this recognition of the efficiency of the administration. If there had been this vaunted economy it may be doubted if there would have been found any necessity for appointing an Inchcape Committee at all. There is no doubt at all that something is wrong somewhere and the commercial community was not called upon to give a certificate of any character to the present administration. We realise the difficulties of all those who still believe in presenting addresses to the Governors and Viceroys. The language and matter must pass the close scrutiny of the officials and there is naturally expected a certain conventionality. In spite of this if there is a certain stiffness on the part of the people who present addresses there are instances of pretty well outspoken addresses being and replied to in a good spirit. We can instance the address presented to His Excellency Lord Reading on the assumption of the Viceroyalty by the Indian Merchants, Chamber. That could not be expected however in a joint address from both the British and Indian commercial communities who found for the first time a common platform. One need not be overcritical therefore with regard to this address but can only hope that such incidents for the common action between the two communities will not be rare in future.

GRAVE STATE OF AFFAIRS.

While the joint address was necessarily mild in tone and not emphatic in suggestions representatives of the Associated Chamber and the Indian Chamber of Commerce spoke out their mind pretty freely and gave the an exposition of commercial feelings on the question of the prodigality of the Government and the grave results which were likely to result therefrom. Mr. Purshottamdas pointed out that no less than Rs. ninety crores had been spent by the Government of India during the last four years in excess of their revenues. Even His Excellency admitted that it came to him as a shock when he discovered that for four years there had been a deficit of ninety crores in the four annual budgets. Towards this colossal expenditure the military octopus contributes the greatest share. Mr. Purushottamdas pointed out that the military expenditure of Rs. 87.2 crores in 1919 and of Rs. 88.2 crores in 1920 almost equalled the total expenditure of the Government of India of Rs.89.4 crores in 1901, and was very nearly 75 per cent of the total expenditure of Rs. 124.2 crores in 1913, of Rs. 124.3 crores in 1914, and of Rs 128.4 crores in 1915.. "Our Army has been maintained" Mr. Purushottamdas bitterly protested "for the last two generations on a war footing sufficiently strong to meet a first class European power. But Indian statesmen have always questioned the necessity or the desirability of so costly and disproportionate a scale of defence." The conclusion is obvious. The Government of India is not over-anxious to get the approval of Indian statesmen for their actions and their administration. If they can get such approval without any extra trouble, as they can generally nowadays from our Liberal friends, well and good. If they cannot do so well Indian statesmen can cry for all their worth in the wilderness and yet it will not ruffle the equanimity of the Government India or of course of the Provincial Governments. The real problem to be tackled is that of the military expenditure. What is to be feared is that the herculean labours of the Inchcape Committee may be devoted to cutting off merely tiny bits from this and to cutting off large slices from such items as salaries of peons and clerical staff and suggestion their reduction. Everyone will of course welcome the reduction in the number of gold brocaded chaprasis who surround the majesty of members of the Executive Council, but the danger is that too much emphasis may be laid only on this and not on the other vital problems.

DELHI.

Both Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Purushottamdas close Delhi as a glaring instance of the reckless manner in which Government were administering the finances of the country, though they differ regarding the suitability of this Imperial City for being the Capital of India. To the former as representing Calcutta selection of Delhi was a blunder if not a crime. To the latter as representing Bombay "the question of Delhi as the Capital is no longer an open one and must be so recognised by all who are not carried away by their own predilictions or hobbies." Both of them agreed however in their condemnation of any unnecessary expenditure. Embelishment and final touches by way of decoration and artificial creation of institutions should alike be avoided. With the creation of new Delhi rigodous steps must be taken to put a stop to the annual wholesale migration to the Hils. The Provincial system of only members in charge and Secretaries with a small staff going to the Hills may be adopted with advantage by the Central Government, specially as the telephone connection between Delhi and India and postal facilities remove disadvantages which would otherwise result from the Secretariat being split up into two parts.

VICEREGAL REPLY.

We are frankly disappointed at the Viceregal reply which has justified our pessimism expressed in the Review last week. As we surmised His Excellency has given the deputation a smile and a reference. The smile is expressed in the following:—"I am glad to have had the opportunity of receiving you and of listening to you, and I am encouraged by your presence as representative of both the great British and Indian commercial communities of India, joining together here for the benefit of India, to make representations to me as Viceroy designed for the advantage of India." Truly a Hindalayan smile! The reference was of course to the Inchcape camera. His Excellency blew the bubble of the Committee to the point of bursting and has led us to expect that the Committee will be the best with the best of all the administrations cooperating with it even to the point of facing the eventuality of "cautery, or the letting of blood or a r'gorous dict." Prodigious! Who will say after this that the Indian Bureaucracy is not self-sacrificing and philanthropic—To talk of "rigorous diet in Simla"! We have indeed come to new and changed times. We shall have to wait and see if the Report of the Inchcape Committee will follow its predecessors of the Industrial Commission, Railway Committee and the other like Committees to some sequestered pigeon-hole in the Secretariat or will be acted upon. An imp points out to us that we are too optimistic, we presuppose the report to be a favourable one to India. We admit the other possibility that the Committee may merely skin the surface and may not go to the root of the matter at all. It depends upon the personnel and the personnel is not yet out.

VESTED INTERESTS.

One sentence in the concluding paragraph of the speech of Mr. Purushottamdas Thakoredas was very significant:—"There are no better friends of the British Government in India than those who have large commercial and industrial stakes in the country." We are not unfamiliar with this sort of talk which is going on long since. In the earlier days of the Congress the Bureaucracy was fond of referring to landlords and merchants as friends of the British as against the lawyer class which was the chief political class then. The times have changed and the merchants and landlords are still referred to as friends while lawyers who have come to be classed as such since the passing of the non-cooperation resolution by the Congress. Is this generally accepted platitude true? What is meant by friendship? Is that the truest and sincerest friendship which rests on selfish interests alone or is that friendship to be appreciated which rests an nobler and higher grounds? Anyone who has followed the career of Mahatma Gandhi will say that there is no truer friend of the British Government than Mahatma who had the unique courage to tell them where their faults lay and an unique nobility of mind to harbour no hatred or ill-feeling against them no matter what the Government's own line of conduct against him may be. Is it also meant that merchants and industrialists alone have a stake in the country? The poorest of the poor who loves his land has a stake in the country. The six hundred thousand gallant Indians who laid down their lives in the great war for the British Empire——were they in any may less friends of the British than the monied classes, many of whom testified their loyalty only by the purchase of War Bonds (giving a fair interest) which did not go unrewarded. Truly as the *Indian Social Reformer* has remarked friendship is not flattery.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, June 3rd.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	..	13,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	..	..
,, ,, to Continent	..	1,000
Stocks at New York July	..	20 63
,, ,, ,, Oct.	..	20 41
,, ,, ,, Dec.	..	20 28
,, ,, ,, Jan.	..	20 15
,, Cotton at New York	..	21,15
,, Cotton at New Orleans	..	..
,, Rio Offers (No. 7 quality)	..	11
,, spot Rio	..	..
Visible Commercial U. S. stocks	..	89 1/2
Do. Foreign ,, ,,	..	71 1/4

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, June 1st.

Future at New York	July	20 46
	Oct.	20 13
	Dec.	19 99
	Jan	19 84

Liverpool, June 1st.

Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.G. Liverpool	July	11 88
	Oct.	11 53
	Jan.	11 25
	Mar.	11 10

London, June 1st

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 3/4 Dull
Bar Gold	£ 4/13/1 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	36 1/4 Quiet

MONEY MARKET.

London, June 1st

Rentes 3%	58
Bar Silver Spot	36 1/4
,, 3 months hence	36 1/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Very quiet.	
Interest day to day loans	2 1/4
,, 7 day Market loans	2 3/8
Discount, Bank of England Rates	4

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, June 1st

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe 54 lbs. June-July Sellers	53
Barletta Russo 52 lbs. June-July Sellers	52 6
Australian 59 lbs June Sellers	55/6
Tone:—Firm	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 18
Hongkong	£ 117
National	£ 45
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£ 14 1/8

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Real Bold June-July	£ 18 1/2
Rapeseed, Yellow Gaurnt, 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July Sellers	£ 19
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July Sellers Quoted	£ 17 3/4
Tone of Rapeseed:—Quiet	
Linseed, Bombs per 416 lbs. ex-Ship quiet	
May-June Nominal	£ 21
Tone of Linseed:—	
Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton June-July quoted	£ 9 1/8
Tosia Rapeseed:—May-June Sellers	£ 18 1/2
Linseed, Argentine May-June Paid	
Better	£ 19 1/4
Tone:—	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 66 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 63 1/8
Copper, Brazlers'	£ 63 1/2
Yellow Metal	£ 1/4
Hard Spelter	£ 23 3/4
Corrugated Sheets	£ 15 3/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£ 56 3/4
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 89 1/2
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 99 11/16
Consols 2 1/2 %	57 1/2
Exper Paper 2 1/2 %	57 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	59 1/4
Govt. Securities 3 %	59 1/4
7 % Indian Loan	£ 115 1/2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, July-Augt,	10 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe June	7 7/8
Freight of Coal, Cardiff to Bombay	21
Tone:—Slightly easier.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta June-July Sellers	16 3/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June July Sellers	19/7 1/2
Do. Do. June-July Sellers	19/4 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay June-July Sellers	20/4 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi June-July Sellers	20/7 1/2
Tone:—	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

June 5.

To-day Reuter reported 19 points lower in New York futures and the Marwari bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M G Broach July-August at Rs. 504 and after going up by a rupee and a half steadily declined to Rs. 496½ on selling by Jobbers and offices. It improved from this level to Rs. 501½ on bazar buying the same being the rate at 4 p.m. The bazar finally closed at Rs. 501. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 500 and closed easier at Rs. 496½. Fine M G Oomra July opened at Rs. 435 and touching Rs. 436 declined till Rs. 430. It then improved to Rs. 434½ on general buying and the rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 434. While Oomra September opened at Rs. 449 and touching Rs. 450 eased to Rs. 444 on office selling. Again advanced to Rs. 449 on buying by Japanese houses. F G M G Bengal July was Rs. 365 nominal.

The American Bureau Report gives the condition of the crop at 69.6 per cent as compared with 66.0 per cent. last year. This is about what was expected and we think that this figure has about been discounted by the recent advance, but trade conditions appear to be better, and we see no reason to look for any material decline, in prices, but think that markets would go higher. We advise buying at this level especially on any decline.

Our market for ready cotton was closed on Saturday. It had a quiet feeling on Friday last and the demand was moderate.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, June 6th

			Re.
Fully Good Broach	July-August	..	498 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	July	..	364
Fine Oomra	July	..	431 1/2
,,	Sept.	..	446 1/2
Southerns	July/August	..	498

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 5th

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July-Augt	..	502
Fully Good Bengal	July	..	367
Fine Oomra's	July	..	435
,,	Sept.	..	449
Southerns	July/August	..	502

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 5th

Description, Super-Fine	F Good	Good	fine
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	390	370	350
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	460	445	430
M. G. Central P. No. 1	495	480	465
M. G. Central P. No. 2	480	465	450
M. G. Broach	520	510	500
Southerns	520	510	500

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 2nd June 1922.

Cotton	7661	Bales
Wheat	6825	Cwt.
Linseed	14300	,,
Rape, etc.	3115	,,
Gingelly seed	1224	,,
Poppyseed	1428	,,
Groundnuts	1761	,,
Castorseed	3277	,,
Rice	20496	,,
Myrabollams	4243	,,
Cottonseed	11933	,,
Mowrasced	Nil	
Gram	547	,,
Juwar	849	,,
Maize	Nil	
Barley	372	,,
Bajra	2094	,,
Coal	4289	Tons.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, June 6th.—6 p. m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

	Bazar Terms. Ready	Bail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	65 0 0	9 10 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	66 0 0	9 10 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	68 0 0	9 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 12 0	11 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 12 0	11 4 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 8 0	13 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	14 6 0	14 14 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 12 0	14 5 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	88 0 0	18 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	84 0 0	— —
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	80 0 0	— —
Teelseed Black	75 0 0	— —
Poppyseed, White	14 0 0	15 0 0
Groundnuts	77 0 0	— —
Jawa	— —	— —
Mowrasced	8 0 0	— —
Barley	44 0 0	— —
Castorseed	56 0 0	— —
Cotton Seeds	38 8 9	5 11 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 5th.

Bombay.	Market rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 19/32
Bank Demand	1-3 5/8
Doc. Acceptance 3m /s	1-3 15/16
Fcs Demand	315
American Dollars	346
Honkong Dollars	201
Shanghai	278
Japan	162 1/2
Singapore	176 1/2

Market Steady

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET REPORT.

June 5.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 27/2
Bars Gold forward 27/1/6
Bars Gold 2nd settlement 26/15/6
Bars Silver ready 96
Bars Silver 1st settlement 96/2
Bars Silver 2nd settlement 94/5

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate—Bank's selling T T 1/3 17/32
B. C. Rate Bank's selling D D 1/3 9/16
On London Bank's selling T T 1/3 5/8
On London Bank's selling D D 1/3 21/32
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/3 7/8
On London Bank's buying T T 1/3 21/32.
On London Bank's buying D D 1/3 11/16
Tone of Exchange—Quiet and Dull
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs 315
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 335
On Paris Bank's buying D D Frcs 315
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 163½
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 158½
On Hongkong Bank's selling D D Rs. 201
On Shanghai Bank's selling D D Rs. 278
On Singapore Bank's selling D D Rs. 178½
On New York Bank's selling D D Rs. 345
London Gold ready sh 92-11
London Silver ready d 35-14
London Silver forward d 35-14
Tone of Silver Dull Small business.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dollars 4.48
French Exchange Frcs 49.00
Swiss Exchange Frcs 23.40
Belgium Exchange Frcs 53.10
Italian Exchange Frcs 85.90
German Exchange Mrks 1210
Prague Exchange Krons 230

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 58/8
5 per cent War Loan 86/8
4 per cent Terminable Loan 98
4 per cent Conversion Loan 78
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 99/14
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 101
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 100/8
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930 100/8
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 103/12
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 65
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 95
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 65
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 95
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 65

SHARES.

Market closed strong owing speculative purchases.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1425, India 121, Central 38, Tata Bank 17xd., Eastern 89.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2600, Alliance 305n., Apollo 97/8, Birla Mills 88/12, By-Cotton 1200, By-Dyeing 1565, Bradbury 1130, Century 920, Cent. India 1935, Colaba Land 2360, Coorla 280, Crescent 610, Currimbhoy 1880, David 1770, Edw. Sassoon 550, Elphinston 177/8, Fazulbhoy 1470, Gokak 235, Ind. Bleaching 200xd., Ind. Malwa 695, Kastoorchand 990, Khatao 615xd., Kohinoor 3570, Luxmi Cotton 5050, Madhavrao Scd. 285, Mathuradas 880, M. Petit 4700, Meyer Sassoon 325, Morarji 6550, New Great 930, New City 700, Pabani 970, Pearls 1270, Phoenix 1035, Shapurji 890, Simplex 1010, Standard 2400n., Swadeshi 5335, Tata Mill 1085xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 525, B. Burma 525, B. Burma N. I. 147/8pr., Bt.-Burma pet 10/8, B. Tramway 125/12xd., By-Steam 235, By-Flour 1450, Bundi Cement 61/8, Ind. Cement 295xd., Katni Ord. 290, Katni Defd. 1300, New India 20, Tata Iron Ord. 65, Tata Iron Defd. 267/8, Tata Iron N. Ord. 55, Tata Iron N. Defd. 245, Shivrajpur 20/8, Tata Hydro 845, Tata Oil 47/6 and Ahmedabad Steam 4/6.

SHARE

BANKS.

Name	Paid up Amount.	Face Value.	Div. Paid.	Last [Div.	Quotation to buy.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs
Allahabad Bank	100	100	Feb-Aug.	18%	400
Alliance	100	..	Jan-Aug.	17%	380
Baroda	50	100	Jan-July	15%	80
Imperial	500	500	Jan-July	16%	1425
,, Contributary	125	,,			26 2/8
India	50	100	Jan-July	18%	131
Central	25	50,	Feb-Oct.	14%	38
Tata Bank	22 1/2	75	,, as.	10	17 xd.
Chartered Bank	£	£5	apr-Oct.	.. £.	30
Eastern	£ 2	£ 5 £.10	,,	,,	30
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	8125	8125		48%	£ 110
MercantileBank of India	A £ 12	1/2 ,,	,,	18%	233 1/2
Bank of Morvi	10	25	Feb-Oct.	9%	8

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka	100	100	Mar-Sept.	8 3/4%	120
Ahmedabad Prantij	500	500	,,	612%	805
Amritsar-Patty Central	100	100	,,	9%	103
Provinces	100	100	,,	6%	90
Chaparmukh Silghat	100	100	,,	2%	30
Dhond-Baramate	100	100	Feb-Aug.	8%	90
Khuina-Bagirhat	100	100	,,	4%	100
Larkhana	100	100	,,	4%	90
Mandhra Bhon	90	100	Feb-Aug.	,,	30
Pachora-Jamner	100	100	Feb-Aug.	,,	90
Sara-Sirajgunj	100	100	Mar-Sept.	4%	90
Sialkote Narowal	100	100	Apr-Oct.	5%	70
Sindh Light	100	100	Jul.-Jan.	11%	110
Tapti Valley	500	500	Mar-Sept.	,,	385
Upper Sindh Light	100	100	Feb-Aug.	4%	90

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland	10	10	July	1-13-4	61 8
Bamankua	5	..	..	..	6
Central mining	10	..	..	8%	23 1/2
Indian Cement	250	250	..	17 1/2%	280 xd
Katni Cement ord.	100	100	,,	12	120
,, Defd	40	40	,,	40	1300
Shivrajpur	10	10	,,	4-9-6	30/8

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs
Ah. Advance	500	500	Apr-Oct.	202	2400
Alliance cotton	100	100	,,	..	305 n.
Apollo	50	..	,,	,,	97/8
Birla mills	100	..	,,	,,	88/12
By. Cotton	500	500	March	100	1200
By. Dyeing	250	200	Mar-arp.	96	1995
Bradbury	250	250	,,	85	1150
Bombay Industrial	100	100	,,	18	72
Century	100	100	Mar-Sep.	66	940
Cent. India	500	500	May-Nov.	225	6935
Colaba Land	700	700	,,	130	2360
Coorla	100	100	Mar-Sep.	,,	280
Crescent	100	100	Mar-Sep.	58	610
Currimbhoy	250	250	,,	110	1880
David	250	250	,,	104	1770
Dawn	250	250	Jun-Dec.	..	1300
E. D. Sassoon United	7 1/2	10	,,	ss.8	8
Edward Sassoon,	200	200	May-Nov.	80	800
Elphinstone	100	100	Feb-Aug.	15	177/8
Fazulbhoy	250	250	,,	130	1470
Framji Petit	1000	1000	May	163	2100
Globe	100	100	,,	,,	207/8
Gokak	100	100	,,	,,	235
Indian Bleaching	100	100	,,	,,	200 xd.
Indore Malwa	100	100	Apr-Oct.	52	695
Jamshed Mfg.	250	250	Mar-Sep.	,,	800 xd
Kastoorchand	500	500	Mar-Sep	93	990
Khatao	100	100	,,	,,	615xd
Kilachand mills	100	100	,,	,,	17/16
Kohinoor	500	500	,,	161/4	3570
Luxmi Cotton	1000	1000	Mar-Aug.	500	5050
Madhavrao Scindia	100	100	,,	28	285
Madhowji	500	500	,,	,,	525
Mathuradas	500	500	,,	100	880
Manockji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	400	4700
Meyer Sassoon	100	100	Mar-Sep.	23	325
Morarji	1000	1000	,,	550	6550
New Great	200	200	,,	70	930
New City	10	100	Apr-Oct.	,,	700
Paban	250	250	,,	98	970
Pearls	250	250	,,	93	1270
Phoenix	100	100	Mar-Sep.	100	1035
Premier	100	100	,,	,,	185
Planet	100	100	,,	,,	283/8
Presidency Mills	125	125	,,	,,	265
Sassoon Cotton	100	100	,,	,,	672/8
Shapurji	103	101	July	23	220
Sholapur	1000	1000	Sep-Mar.	1400	17500
Simplex	250	250	Jun.-Dec.	4	1010
Standard	500	500	,,	230	2400 n.
Swan	250	250	oct.	162	1140
Swadeshi	500	500	Mar-Oct.	200	5335
Tata Mill	500	500	,,	,,	1085 xd
Vishnu Cotton	500	500	,,	,,	2250

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

Ahd. Electricity	188	100	,,	1500	180
Andhra Valley	1000	1000	,,	40	725
Bombay Electric Supply & Tramway	52	52	,,	,,	130/12 xd
Tata Hydro	1022	1022	Jan.	85	845

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

A'cock	103	128	,,	182	525
B. Burm					
T. Corpo	128	128	,,	25	525
B. Burma N.I.	50	125	,,	10	147/8 pr
Bombay Flour	500	500	Jan-Aug.	128	1450
Bt. Burma Pet			Mar-Oct.as Sp.		10/8
By. Steam	250	250	Oct. Rs. 10/8		235
Kemp & Co.	200		July.	20	160
Marcks	100		,,	12	80
New India Insur.	25	250	,,	,,	20
Oriental Govt. Life	50	200	April	80%	350
Phillips	40		July	10%	45
Port Canning	1000		Sept.	50	800
Scindia Steam	20	20	,,	,,	6/8
Tata Iron & Steel Ord.	75	75	Sept.	13	64
Defd	20	20	Sept.	91/2	267/8
N. Ord.	75	75	,,	,,	55
N. Def	400	400	,,	,,	245
Tata Oil	100	100	,,	,,	47/6
Ahmedabad Textile	20	20	June	1	20/

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

WEDNESDAY, June 7.

The Cooria S. and W. Co., (Ld.), Ordinary General Meeting, Apollo Pier Road, 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, June 8.

Standard Mills Co., Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Canada Building, Fort, 4 p.m.

Century Spg. and Mfg. Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting, Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, 11 a.m.

FRIDAY, June 9.

The School-leaving Exam. results, Bombay University, 4 p.m.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

MANDVI DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the Managing Committee of the Mandvi Dist. Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Wednesday), at 6-0 p.m. (S. T.) at Committee's office.

GHAT-KOPAR STUDENTS' UNION.

"An Extra Ordinary General meeting of the Ghat-Kopar Students' Union will be held to-morrow (Wednesday), at 8 a.m. (S. T.) in Mr. J. G. Mehta's bungalow to make new election of the Managing Committees and make new arrangements for its library."

TREASURY BILLS.

In modifications of the notifications in the Finance Department dated the 9th May, 1922, it is notified for public information that with effect from Tuesday the 6th June, 1922 the sale of three months', nine months' and twelve months' Treasury Bills will be discontinued.

SEVA SADAN SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Seva Sadan offers two scholarships of Rs. 17 per month each to ladies who have passed their matriculation examination and wish to prosecute their studies in a college or to lady graduates wishing to prosecute post-graduate studies. For further information apply to the Secretary Seva Sadan, Gamdevi, Bombay 7. All applications for scholarships should reach the Secretary on or before the 15th instant.

SUCCESSFUL STAGING OF A TAMIL DRAMA.

The drama Galava by Mr. Sambanda Mudaliar of Madras, which was staged by the recently started Subhoda Sangetha Sabha has been quite a success. Every member acted his part well and the whole effect was very pleasing. Special mention may be made of the chance in the first scene and the excellent music of Narada and Sandyaralila. In spite of the unavoidable delay caused at the very start, the piece progressed causing increasing appreciation from the audience. The Madras public in Bombay has reasons to be proud of an amateur society like this.

NEW ENGLISH SCHOOL, BOMBAY.

The Gokhale Education Society's New English School has been removed from No. 1, Mughbat to its own premises. "The Gokhale Education Society's Home, near Badam Wadi, Girgaon Back Road, Bombay 4. The building has 14 class-rooms of standard size with proper ventilation and will conveniently accommodate 600 pupils. The school commands a very convenient situation with respect to means of communication.

The school will be re-opened on Monday next (the 5th inst.). New classes will begin their work and admissions will be made on the above date. New candidates wishing admission, should see the Superintendent at 11 a.m., with their leaving certificates.

SHAMRAO VITHAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

Three scholarships of Rs. 10 each per month, tenable for one year, will be awarded from the Shamrao Vithal Memorial Scholarship Fund to poor deserving students from June, 1922: one to a student of the Shamrao Vithal community, studying at any of the Colleges affiliated to any of the Indian Universities; the second to a student of the said community studying at any of the technical or Professional colleges or schools recognised by the Indian Government or by the Native States; and the third to a student of any other community of a recognised institution. Applications must be made in the prescribed form, obtainable from the Managing Trustee of the Fund, at the Saraswat Co-operative Buildings, Gamdevi, Bombay, on sending an anna stamp for postage. Applications must reach the Trustees by the 15th of June.

SHRI VILE-PARLE RASHTRIYA SHALA.

The Annual Anniversary Ceremony of Shri Vile-Parle Rashtriya Shala was observed on the 4th inst. at Seth Hemchand Mohanlal Javeri's bungalow under the Presidentship of Seth Shriman Ramjibhai Keshavji, Government and Municipal Contractor.

Mr. Jeshookhlal K. Mehta delivered a lecture on "National Education." Mr. Mohanlal H. Dave Hon. Secretary of the School read out the brief career of the school during the course of the last 5 years. Mr. Bhaidas D. Bhuta gave all the accounts of the School Building Fund and mentioned the names of the Shethyas who had subscribed their mites to the above Fund, which totalled to about Rs. 33,000 Mr. Ramjibhai delivered a speech and contributed Rs. 501 and he further promised for donations, if required.

LATE RAO SAHEB K. R. KOREGAONKER.

A general meeting of the members of the Social Service League, Bombay, to honour the memory of the late Rao Saheb K. R. Koregaonker was held under the presidentship of Sir G. K. Parakh in the Servants of India Society's Hall, Girgaum, on Sunday the 4th instant at 5 p.m.

The following resolution was unanimously passed, the audience standing:—

"That this general meeting of the members of the Social Service League, Bombay, expresses its sense of profound sorrow at the death of Rao Saheb K. R. Koregaonker, who was a member of the Managing Committee of the League since its inauguration in 1911, and puts on record its sense of appreciation of the valuable services rendered by him to the League and through it to the cause of social service in the City of Bombay, and offers sincere condolence and sympathy to the members of his family; and authorities the General Secretary of the League to convey this resolution to the bereaved family."

Messrs. M. M. Joshi, J. K. Parulkar, S. S. Mehta, M. M. Khandre, K. A. Keluskar, and S. T. Dalvi spoke regarding his high qualities of head and heart and especially his disinterested and life-long exertions in the field of social service and the cause of the uplift of the masses. After a vote of thanks to the President, the meeting was brought to a close.

COST OF LIVING INDEX FOR MAY.

A RISE OF ONE POINT ONLY.

The Labour Office estimates that in May, 1922, the average level of retail prices of all the commodities taken into account in the statistics of a cost of living index for the working classes in Bombay, was one point above that in the preceding month. Taking 100 to represent the level in July, 1914, the index was about 122 in April and 163 in May. The general index is 56 per cent. below the high-water mark recorded in October, 1920, and 6 per cent. below the twelve-monthly average of 1921.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

VICTIM OF A DANCING GIRL.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. B. N. Athavale, Deputy Inspector Sampson charged Varjlal Dossabhoy (23), a Bill Collector, in the employ of Maneckchand Hemraj, a Commission Agent, with criminal breach of trust, as a Servant in respect of Rs. 3,549.

The evidence showed that the accused had collected between January and May last from various customers of his master sums aggregating Rs. 3,549, which he appropriated to his own use.

The accused pleaded guilty and said he had spent about Rs. 2,500 on a singing girl to whom he had also presented a gramophone. The balance he spent in various ways.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment, viz., four months in jail and eight months in the Salvation Army Home.

DROWNED IN SEA AT VERSOVA.

Mr. Byramji Nasarwanji Kotwal, a Parsi, aged 26, was drowned in the sea at Versova on Sunday last. Mr. Kotwal, who was a B.A., L.L.B., had arrived from Karachi that very (Sunday) morning with a view to being an 'articled clerk' to a solicitors' firm and had put up at Mr. Byramji Cowasji Batliwala's, and went to bathe in the sea in the evening when he met with the fatal accident. When Mr. Kotwal's body was removed from the sea, he was breathing his last gasp and artificial respiration that was attempted by some European visitors of the seaside resort, was unavailing.

BRADBURY MILLS LTD.

The ninth ordinary general meeting of the above Company was held on Thursday after noon at the Registered Office of the Company Canada Building, Horuby Road, the Hon. Mr Pheroze C. Sethna presiding.

The following report of directors was approved and adopted.

During the year ending 31st March 1922 after deducting the Agents. Commission net profit of Rs. 20,62,524-6-2 has been made. A sum of Rs. 4,51,625 having been paid to the shareholders as interim dividend at the rate of 7 per cent per annum on the Preference Shares and Rs. 100 per each ordinar share, the amount now available after adding Rs. 32,756-8-4, the balance of the previou account, is Rs. 16,43,655-14-3.

The Directors recommend its disposal under:—

1. To write off for Depreciation:—Buildin Rs. 20,000; machinery Rs. 1,00,000; furnitur Rs. 2,000; Rs. 1,22,000; 2. To provide for income and super tax Rs. 3,00,000; 3. To carry to the Reserve Fund Rs. 7,50,000; 4. To pay a dividend at 7 per cent per annum free of income tax for the half-year ending 31st March 1922 to the Preference Shareholders Rs. 51,625 5. To pay a dividend of Rs. 100 free of income tax per ordinary share Rs. 4,00,000; To pay bonus to the Company's Staff Rs. 10,000 7. To carry forward to the next account Rs 10,030-14-3; total Rs. 16,43,655-14-3.

WANTED A MUNICIPALITY FOR SANTA CRUZ.

A meeting of the residents of Santa Cruz was held at Villier Villa on Wednesday, last when Mr. G. B. Trivedi, M.L.C., presided, and the following resolution was unanimously passed.

The residents of Santa Cruz in public meeting assembled are strongly of opinion that the time has come when the local affairs of Santa Cruz should be conducted by the people themselves through their elected representatives through a Municipality and necessary steps be therefore taken thereunto by the following gentlemen who are hereby appointed to constitute a Committee to act in this matter with full powers:—Mr. G. B. Trivedi, Mr. Devidas J. Desai, Dr. Bapuji Pasnelwala, Sheth Ismail Mulla Valibhai Lakdwala, Mr. J. D. Selwyn, Mr. C. F. Saldanha, Mr. B. N. Ankleswaria, Sheth Mavji Govindji, Mr. H. B. Divanji and R. B. S. S. Jalmaki.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.

Following is the Statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the fort-night ended 31st May 1922:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.
Capital Subscribed Rs. One Crore.	
,, Paid up	50,00,000
Reserve Fund	35,00,000
Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts, ect, ...	13,36,05,000
Sundries	92,82,000
Total ..	14,91,87,000

ASSETS	
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	3,88,70,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	4,83,43,000
Bills Discounted	1,07,32,000
Bank Premises	37,55,000
Sundries	84,03,000
Cash in hand at Banks, and investments in Treasury Bill, War Bonds, Government Papers, Municipal Bonds, Debentures, etc	4,20,81,000
Total ..	14,91,87,000

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights a the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water it at Prince's Deck sill

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.
	J'no	h. m.	ft. in.	J'no	h. m.	ft. in.
Tu.	6	m 8 58	26 10	6	m 2 25	16 6
		8 48s	26 7		2 56s	12 4
W	7	m 9 56	27 10	7	m 3 15	15 9
		9 40s	26 9		3 49s	10 0
Th.	8	m 10 46	28 8	8	m 4 0	13 3
		10 30s	28 11		4 39s	12 8
F	9	m 11 31	29 2	9	m 4 42	14 11
		11 16s	27 0		5 26s	16 5
S	10	m 0 12s	29 5	10	m 5 23	14 11
		10 56s	26 11		6 10s	18 3
S	11	m 0 49s	29 8	11	m 6 0	16 2
					6 51s	8 8
M.	12	m 7 48	25 10	12	m 1 33	17 5
		7 40s	25 6		1 49s	13 7

S S Havildar:—The T M Co's steamer Havildar 3046 tons, Captain H J Crabbin, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

FIRST CLASS.

S S Bhandarkar, B S Kalelkar, M J Gazdar, S A Gopujkar.

SECOND CLASS.

N S Agashe, V N Anjaria, M H Apte, S V Apte, S B Athalye, J M Bhatt, D H Chudasama, D G Dandekar, P V Deolalkar, C R Desai, M K Desai, K M Deshpande, D G Dixit, G V Godkhindi, R S Gosavi, *S V Pakatdar*, R G Kulkarni, R M Marathe, D S Moghe, G B Nabar, M D Pai, K G Pandit, J M Pandya, C U Patel, T S Pawar, Y K Pradhan, M K Ratnaparkhi, D D Sabnis, G J Samant, M B Samarth, R R Thakur, N C Vakil, E V Vidwans, P M Virji, *M K Wagle*, A Y Chanbal, C C Dave K T Desai, A S Gadre, M H Gandhi, G S Gandhye, C D Gumaste, H V Kapadi, A G Kulkarni, G G Mahadevia, S M Mehta, S G Nadkarni, B M Nanavati, N P Samant, K T Sheth, C V Shroff, B M Sidhaya, M S Abdulla, S S Dubash, M R Fenivala, K J Khandalawala, *K T Khandwala*, S R S Pandit, B I Sargon, G A Vaidya, G R Mankikar, B K Marzban, V N Nanavati, G J Bhavnani, C D Chitalia, J J Kargatia, S B Chandiramani, M R Mehervaid, P Furtado, P Mondonca, L M A Menezes, M T Gulrajani, K K Rupani, S G Shaikh, Q A Jatoi, I S Khatri, S M H M I Qureshi, L A D'Souza, V A Athani, B D Belvi, D J Gokhale, V K Joshi, K R Karandikar, V P Sathaye, D G Yeravdekar, N G Abhyankar, V P Athalye, G G Bhat, K R Deshpande, K G Jamkhandi, N D Karkhanis, G T Kulkarni, T G Kulkarni, G R Mate, J S Misar, K R Palande, N V Patankar, N L Pethkar, S B Savanur, D V Shaligram, V B Walvekar, M H M Qazi, G T Vazirani, W Saldanha, M H Allahbakah, G R Kokil, N A Desai, B K Muzumdar, R C Pandya, N M Parikh, P N Shukla, B B Bhatt, M B Dave, M J Desai, M V Desai, B K Nanavati, K V Sheth, A G Doshi.

PASS.

B B Agashiwala, G H Aher, G S Amonkar, C V Aranhyanaik, J M Asnaram Bhatkhande, N N Avadhani, *V R Baindur*, V V Bapat, B A Bhagwat, K V Bhagwat, K J Bhagwat, J S Bharani, J B Bhatt, U P Bhatt, G P Bhide, V R Bhide, G Y Budhkar, S R Chaugule, A M Chavan, P N Chitale, J G Dalvi, S R Daptardar, G V Deolalkar, B L Desai, I I Desai, R D Desai, R P Desai, S C Desai, D R Deshpande, P H Deshpande, S A Deshpande, P N Dewoolkar, R S Dhond, P N Dikshit, *R Dongre*, S U Doshi, H G Gharpure, R Y Gupte, V R Gupte, D G Hosangadi, B A Jayawant, R G Joshi, N C Joshipara, K V Karnik, D V Kelkar, D G Khandekar, L M Khatau, B G Khetani, *S K Kore*, P B Kotak, R D Kshirsagar, V H Kulkarni, H L Kunte, E V Mahajan, A A Mandgi, A R Mankodi, N M Marfatia, C H Mehta, C C Mehta, *A B Mogre*, H G Mudkavi, Y V Mulay, V W Nadkarni, G C Nanday, D P Navare, V P Nene, R P Pandit, R V Pandit, C D Patel, H D Patel, K G Patel, G S Pathak, G B Patil, M V Patwardhan, S V Phadke, Y M Prabhudesai, D R Randeria, V S Sabnis, B O Sanghavi, G M Sarang, P P Sarwate, V R Sathe, J D Sanrastri, G G Shah, K G Shah, V M Shah, V K Sheth, S R Sukhtankar, S S Pallur, V G Tamhane, N Tapaswi, R Telang, G H Thatte, J C Trivedi, L V Vaidya, D A Vakil, D N Vora, C D Vagle, A V Angadi, D G Athalye, R L Balvally, A G Desai, N S Deshpande, K R Dikshit, A M Gandhi, G V Gavankar, S K Gokhale, V N Gokhale, D K Jayawant, V R Jayawant, Y B Kalvankar, S E Kulkarni, K R Limaye, S V Malushte, N K Manoli, V M Parulekar, V K Patwardhan, V L Phadke, D D Potnis, C H Sur, S H Thakore, R S Vaidya, Y B Varde, *K J Bhatia*, E B Contractor, H N Contractor, R D Cooper, N M Dadarkar, M J Dalal, F S Darasha, K A Davar, P P Davierwala, *T K Dharkar*, S R Dharkar, J L Doshi, J J Dunaich, W E Gokhale, D D Gundevia, R N Hate, M V Kamat, S V Kelkar, S F Kenkre, J I Kikani, D K Lalkaka, M H Langrana, S H Limaye, A P Marker, C C Megha, *D H Mehta*, J J Modi, *T H Nariman*, J G Paranjpe, P P Pavri, *L Pereira*, V A Potdar, N P Printer, L F Rozario, M D Sethna, V S Talpade, G A Taraporewala, M J Trivedi, B T Wagh, N C Warden, P S Gazdar, B K Laud, M R Rana, C K Sankholkar, N M Bhagalia, N B Cardmaster, F A Contractor, J M Desai, S P Dhanjishwar, S C Dixit, R T Gandhi, S R Gizwala, A U Kagdi, U S Khan, A R Mehta, P G Mistri, S M H Nakavi, M P Parikh, J V Patel, K K Pavri, A G Rajbhara, A H Sadikot, G A Shaikh, M U M Shaikh, J K Sunavala, A H Talati, N P Taleyarkhan, H D Thakore, H N Writer, M Yusufsai, H B Meherwaid, S N Wadia, G H M Barday, F X D'Silva, A D'Souza, S D'Souza, B H A Joseph, C H A Kittane, J Natarajan, A Remedios, D P Pereira, R B Antia, B F Chacha, H J Desai, G H Gai, S E Sidhva, K D Mobedjina, D V Namjoshi, K P Phatak, V B Thackeray, K S Marwadi, A F Hamdani, F F do Rosario Rodrigues, C V Advani, T S Advani, G L Bhatia, D K Bhojwani, M A Chandiramani, D M Gajria, S P Karnani, G S Kehar, G K Keswani, C B Kewalramani, I S Kotai, D R Kshatriya, M J Lalvani, R W Mahrotri R L Makhijani, M M K Memon, R T Mirchendani, M N Motiramani, A D Mufti, K D Shingrani, *D R Dotiwale*, P P Hardasmalani, D R Mankad, C S Shukla, M N Achalkar, S B Ambekar, C N Aphale, R T Bagade, V K Bagal, C N Bapat, B N Bendigeri, U R Bhavikatti, C K Bhavsar, T B Bhopale, R B Bidari, B R Bopardikar, B N Brahme, D G Brahme, P L Burli, A D Chaudhari, N O Chandhari, S D Chaudhari, V S Chitale, V K Chitale, R N Chivate, P R Chopde, B K Dabadge, K G Datar, V H Date, V R Deodhar, B G Desai, A S Deshpande, B N Deshpande, G T Deshpande, N S Deshpande, P S Deshpande, T H Doshi, F R Eliezer, M D Gadgil, S B Gajendragad, G N Garud, R K Garud, B M Girji, N B Godbole, R B Godbole, B D Gokarle, S V Gokhale, V Y Gorwadkar, Govankop, D G Gujarati, S S Gunari, V P Gunjikar, P T Gupte, R D Herwadkar, G V Hiremath, G G Hulkund, G K Hungund, N M Hungund, G F Hurri, M B Inamati, B B Inamdar, K B Inamdar, B R Jadhav, H B Jadhav, S S Jahagirdar, D K Jakatkatti, B N Jakkal, M H Jamadar, M K Jambegi, V K Jaywent, B N Joglekar, V K Joglekar, H P Joshi, S D Kakade, A E Kale, D D Kale, G V Kale, B V Kanetkar, S B Karkun, M G Karmarkar, J C Karve, V G Kashikar, V S Kashikar, D G Kavimandan, B J Khambete, K M Khare, V P Kittur, H M Koranne, K K Kshirsagar, R G Kuker, B T Kulkarni, G L Kulkarni, N V Kulkarni, P N Kulkarni, S V Kulkarni, V B Kulkarni, V S Kulkarni, Y B Kulkarni, V K Lele, R S Mahantshetty, B S Mangalore, B M Meemansi, M P Mehta, D V Mhaskar, G M Modak, B G Mugali, C M Nabar, G L Naik, S C Nandimath, V B Narayanpethkar, G C Natu, R G Natu, Y S Pandit, D G Parab, M R Patil, V B Patil, B A Pawar, S G Phadke, S N Pitkar, *C Ponkshe*, D B Raiderkar, B D Rane, V R Rane, S V Rege, B R Rote, N A Sabnis, V R Sant, M S Shah, T M Shah, N K Shelat, Y B Shinde, G S Shrikhande, K M Sovani, A J Sukhtankar, D V Tamhankar, P D. Tamhankar, G V Tandulwadkar, S R Umbarje, V V Vadhavkar, G M Vaidya, S V Vaishampayan, A N Weling, V C Yagati, D G Yalgi, S G Akolkar, R D Barve, V G Barve, B B Belapurs, K A Bolvalkar, G K Betgeri, R G Bhatawadekar, R B Bhurke, S N Borgikar, R G Chavan, D N Chavan, D N Deshpande, S V Deshpande, V B Deshpande, M R Dhakephalkar, A B Dharmadhikari, B S Dingare, K B Dixit, L R Durg, D S Gadgil, M M Gandhi, B R Gholap, P Y Godambe, P P Gokhale, R V Hirekerur, N B Huprikar, N D Kale, P V Kale, M T Karki, D K Kelkar, P V Kelur, B R Kembhavi, D D Kenjale, G V Khandekar, D K Khandke, M V Khare, D D Kinikar, G D Kulkarni, G R Kulkarni, G V Kulkarni, P K Kulkarni, S S Kulkarni, V G Kulkarni, B L Likhite, D J Limaye, G J Limaye, P D Marathe, M A Mehta, S B Nijsure, B G Parasnjpe, S A Paranjpe, B M Parlikar, D M Phadke, B N Pol, S P Prabhudesai, R S Purohit, G S Sajjan, S G Sali, G R Sane, V S Sathe, N K Sevekari, V T Shiralkar, N S Shrikhande, R J Sidhaye, R K Sohoni, G S Tavildar, B V Tekekar, R K Topkar, P V Vartak, L S Vernekar, R S Vernekar,

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RATNAGIRI CENTRE.

N S Araskar, A M Kelkar, N M Kelkar, R J Joshi, D T Walawalkar, S W Vaidya, S V Satalekar.

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W S Kavishwar, W G Kanta, W G Gogate, M G Pandit.

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SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.

Scholarships and Prizes have been awarded as under:—

The Hughlings Prize, the Gangabai Bhat Scholarship and the Bai Jaiji Pallonji Lalcaca Scholarship to No. 93—*Jakatdar Sushila Vishu Pant.*

The Vinayakrao Jugonnathji Sunkersett Prize and the Varjivandas Madhavdas Sanskrit Scholarship to No. 966—Gopujkar Saratchandra Anant.

The two Sir Frank Souter Scholarships to Nos. 391 and 582—Q. A. Jatoi and S. G. Shaikh.

The Majmudar Manishankar Kikani Sanskrit Scholarship to No. 170—Pandya Jamnashankar Morarji.

The Bhavnagar Percival Scholarship to No. 30—J. M. Bhatt.

The Divan Bahadur Manibhai Cutch Memorial Scholarship in Arts to No. 582.—I. S. Khatri.

The Wordsworth Scholarship and Prize to No. 591—Q. A. Jatoi.

The Bai Dayacore Morarbhai Vijbhukhandas Sanskrit Scholarship to No. 269—A. S. Gadre.

The Framji Sorabji Bhavnagri Scholarship to No. 523—Ardeshir H. Desai.

The Rao Bahadur Parvatishankar Manishankar Dave Scholarship to No. 1292—M. B. Dave.

The Ibrahimbhoy Rahimtulla Khoja Testimonial Scholarship to No. 336—M. H. Abdulla.

The Dr. F. G. Selby Memorial Scholarship to No. 338—N. C. Vakil.

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WHAT AN EMINENT PUBLICIST SAYS:

Mr. P. J. Ashfield, President of the Rhyl Advertising Association in the Annual Meeting of the Association remarked :—

"This form of advertising (Newspaper) had been found to be the most profitable" ..... "The Association had always found that Newspaper Advertising was the most profitable and it was the continuous Advertisement that paid." He urged the residents of the town to use the newspapers more and more for advertisement purposes.

TRY

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, June 6, 1922.

FOLLOW THE VISION.

"Where there is no vision, the people perish." The man who is able to give a vision to the people comes only once in a thousand years. We have such a man to-day in India, no matter though he be in prison. His imprisonment has had an effect even more wonderful than that which was accomplished by his free activities, since it has made the vision which the Indian people saw, by his pointing, the vision of all nations of the earth. Gandhiji imprisoned is in fact, a greater factor in world politics than Gandhiji at large. It is only here in India that men feel that Gandhiji being in prison is now lost to India. In the outer world he is regarded as still present with the Indian people; the vision which he set before them still remains, and if they keep the vision they are sure of victory. To see and prize a vision such as Gandhi saw and placed before the Indian people as their goal, requires a certain measure of spiritual humility, of candour—or, let us say, simplicity in a man. Men who set too high a store by intellectual attainment, and seek, first and foremost, opportunities for the display of their own intellectual gifts —as a juggler throws and catches coloured balls—are debarred by their own preconceptions from appreciating that which is evident to men of much more homely understanding—the superiority of the seer and his vision over the mere intellectual and his devices. No politician ever did for India what the seer has done. Yet to-day we find mere "intellectuals" posing as the equals of the seer, speaking of his policy as a failure and suggesting alterations in it. We call upon all India to beware of these false guides, whether their advice tends towards Cooperation with the Government or towards stupid violence. For they are trying to destroy the vision which Gandhiji has placed not only before India but before the world, the vision which the people of India, the peasant and the artisan, the Hindu Sadhu and the Muslim A'alim, have seen in all its glory but which the intellectual snob can never see. The person of the seer has been taken from us for a time, but the vision cannot be taken from us. Never heed the self-complacent voices which are raised here and there, saying: "I am the repository of wisdom, follow me." Follow the vision! We hope that the All-India Congress Committee will not be moved the fraction of an inch from its own course of policy by all the clamour of the "intellectuals." We do not mean to say that any individual should be prevented from doing what he or she thinks right, even though it be against the vision of Mahatma, but that, if it be against the vision, then it must be done individually without the sanction of the Congress Committee which represents the Indian Nation; which must not modify its programme to oblige dissentients, because to do so is to spoil the vision of the Indian people, which has given life; and "where there is no vision the people perish."

The truth is that a large number of the dissentients, from the Bardoli programme, victims of their own delusion of superiority, have all along been *saboteurs* of the national work. Their idea of national work is for themselves to figure principally in the public eye. The constructive programme enjoined by Gandhiji, the way to realise the vision which has saved the people from perishing—has all along seemed much too tame and humdrum for them. While pretending to adhere to it, they have not worked for its success, and by their expressed doubts and even contempt for it have shaken the faith and weakened the efforts of others who look up to them upon the score of intellectuality. They have a right to their opinion just like anybody else, but they have not earned the right to speak as leaders in the Congress work-for in that work they have been laggards even hinderers. Their minds are intent upon the political protest, rather than the constructive programme, of non-co-operation, and they think they see how the political protest could be made more cogent. They do not see that the constructive programme is the Vision which if realised, will make political protest quite unnecessary. They must have seen the wonderful awakening of the masses of the people under the Mahatma's leadership, but it does not appear to have struck them that the said awakening is due to something which Gandhiji has placed before the people and no leader before him ever placed before them. It does not seem to have struck them that it is something which Mahatma has—and they and we have not—which has roused this great enthusiasm in the land; and that by trying to assert themselves and to supersede Mahatma they can but tend to damp the national enthusiasm. We hope that the Congress Committee will follow the Vision, not these wandering, misguiding voices. If they do, they will find the people with them even in the regions which those voices claim to dominate.

Among the questions before the Committee at Lucknow, will probably be that of Mulshi Petha, about which we have said enough already to explain our views. A valued correspondent, Mr. P. R. Lele, tells us that, according to the project of the Tata Power Company "the whole of the Sahyadri ranges are practically going to be changed into electric power stations —that has been exposed by all the prominent Marathi papers". In other words there is to be not one Mulshi Petha, but twenty-five Mulshi Pethas. Our correspondent goes on to say: "The menace of so many electric power stations converting the present mountain ranges green with agriculture into strongholds of Capitalism with serfs hanging on and around them is of such magnitude that Maharashtra must rise up as one man and must do all it can to prevent it." All-India must rise as one man and prevent it. The menace is one which cannot escape the vigilance of the National Congress. The question to our mind is this: Is it to be fought on political lines like the present Mulshi Satyagrah, or on lines consistent with Mahatma's vision? It is by not following the Vision that Maharashtra has made such a menace possible. The Constructive Programme can defeat it absolutely. The present condition of the Maharashtrian villager is such that the Capitalists can say with a considerable show of truth that their employees —although "serfs"—are better housed and fed, have much more money in their pockets, a better chance of education and of rising to a higher plane of intellectual culture. In Mahatma's vision the industry of India overcomes industrialism; in every village there is industry, combined with all advantages of education, culture, and the independence which only really comes of a sense of well-being. Who would dare to talk of submerging villages of the Bardoli or Anand Taluka of Gujerat to-day? In a few months they have been made an example to all India, which even Capitalism must respect. Let Maharashtrians do the same with the Maharashtrian villages of the Sahyadri Range, at present threatened with extinction. And let that be part of a scheme in which all the provinces of India shall compete together, each of them to provide a taluka which shall rival Bardoli and Anand. In the present state of popular enthusiasm, it can be done in a few months, for the people love the Vision and will follow it. If the Vision, on the other hand, is impaired by modification or compromise, there is no man now at large who can revive the spirit of the people.

THE MAHATMA— PSYCHOLOGIST.

"A man rapidly loses all interest in the affairs of the nation when he shuts the door on his own thumb." This wise saw culled from the comic supplement of a mail paper is one whose application to present-day Indian political life is a great deal more general than is perhaps realised. Indeed, Mahatma Gandhi's whole evangel may be described as directed at evolving men whose selfless absorption in the affairs of the nation rises superior to the pang occasioned by a door closing unexpectedly on thumb or finger. It may not always be a closing door that occasions these frequent if short-lived periods in which men disregard the commonweal. The urge to disregard is often a great deal stronger than absorption in personal physical pain. The comfort and future of those near and dear to him may supply the urge which makes of a convinced "Extremist" a professed "Moderate," or which turns a secret sympathiser with the Congress cult into an ostensibly dour-faced bureaucrat. Some love money because it bestows power to purchase physical comfort for near and dearly loved ones. But if this comparatively unselfish love of money prompts a man to do a brother an injustice (even if that brother be his rival) his sin is only in degree less than that of the miser who hoards wealth for the vague selfish pleasure it gives him to feel he has it. Some love the affection and esteem of their fellows—they love popularity and their personal prestige. And if this love urge them to shrink from righteous action for fear of popular obloquy, or even to be jealous of a fellow-worker's claims to a portion of that popularity or prestige, it is perhaps a sin, less in degree, but of the same sort as that of the Roman tyrant who butchered Christian martyrs to win his people's affection by providing them with a holiday spectacle. Certain egotistic impulses, so very natural as to seem almost virtuous to men, are what Mahatma Gandhi's gospel seeks to eradicate from Indian nature.

Modern research into human psychology has revealed no greater truth than the ingrained selfishness of man. Freud and his followers have demonstrated how the egotism of the infant is fostered at its mother's breast, when its every want is provided for and its every wail is an order most peremptory. This egotism in the normal human being is not exorcised by education and upbringing however wise these may be. It is merely subliminated. And when a door closes sharply upon a man's thumb the affairs of the nation are for the moment of no more account to him than they would be to an infant wailing a command in its cot that some readjustment of its infant's universe be effected at once. Mahatma Gandhi seeks still further to subliminate what Freudeans call the "Narcissus Complex," the complex of egotism which lingers in the sub-conscious mind of all of us who are not Mahatmas and to the domination of which so much of the injustice now prevailing in the world may be traced. To a student of psychology the practices prescribed for the nation by the Bardoli Conference appear as though they were the advice of a psycho-analyst. They aim clearly at subliminating the intense egotism which must needs dominate the normal man or woman—and by sublimination is meant not the eradication, but the transfer of the energy behind such impulses from a base end to a higher one. Such a transfer can only be effected after a frank realization on a man's part of his imperfections precisely as in the practice of psycho-analysis the psychologist first leads his patient clearly and frankly to recognise the existence of morbid impulses and thereafter and with full knowledge of what the patient is doing to transfer the energy these absorb to higher aims. Those who scoff at Mahatma Gandhi's teachings as sheer impractical idealism will perhaps be surprised to learn that were a Freud or a Jung called in to treat and develop the mind of the Indian nation—the mass mind—they would endorse the Mahatma's every precept and injunction as being entirely "scientific." This is because while the Mahatma may never have studied morbid psychology as modern Western theorists present it, thinkers of the East have long since anticipated Freud and his followers. The injunctions of Sufi mysticism and Hindu Yoga practices are the fruit of research into human psychology made by thinkers thousands of years before Western psychology was so much as a name. They aim at suppressing the eternal self by the method of transferring the energy of man's intense and natural egotism and all his morbid impulses to more exalted purposes than the gratification of desire.

Notes of the Day

Propaganda Tour in Gujerat.

Gujerat has re-iterated her faith in the Bardoli-Delhi programme by passing a resolution at Anand. The resolution, in part, says: "The Conference after reaffirming its faith in truth and Ahimsa as the means of national regeneration records the services of Mahatma Gandhi in this direction and notes with satisfaction the exemplary peace maintained by the people under the gravest provocation." It further declares its full faith in the Bardoli-Delhi programme and cautions the Provincial Committee against starting civil disobedience before the constructive part of the programme is worked out. The devoted workers of Gujerat do not rest satisfied merely by passing a resolution. They are convinced that if the Khadi propaganda work is pushed forward with greater vigour and other items of the non-cooperation programme prosecuted with more keenness it will not be long before Gujerat is prepared *en masse* to fulfil the high destiny for which her saintly son had marked her out. The Gujerat workers have determined to prove to the outside world that "a retreat is not a defeat, and absence of excitement not stagnation." With calm and silent determination they have fixed upon a programme which will receive the approval of all genuine workers in the cause of India's freedom. Surat has taken a lead in putting the scheme into practice. The President and the Secretary of the Surat Congress Committee have addressed letters to well-known workers of the province to meet at Surat before starting on a tour of the whole district. Services of about 60 local volunteers have been enlisted. They will be divided into batches of 6 volunteers including in each batch a woman worker and a Muslim volunteer. These groups will move round every taluka establishing a Congress Committee in each village, registering Congress members, collecting money for the Tilak Swaraj Funds and selling Khadi. Having finished off the Surat district, Kaira, Ahmedabad, Broach and others districts will be taken up in turn and by the end of October the organisers expect to have poured new life and vigour into the most distant villages of the province. All that is required to make this simple project a success is able and sincere workers. We believe there is no dearth of them in Gujerat.

Congressmen and Mysore's New Dewan.

In view of the systematic persecution of Congress Workers in the Native States, the fact that the New Dewan of Mysore received a deputation of the office—bearers of the Mysore District Congress Committee might read like a page from a fairy tale, were it not for the disclaimer which Mr. A. R. Banerji thought fit openly to address to the deputation. Replying to the address of congratulations, Mr. Banerji went out of his way, we think, needlessly, to remind the deputation that he received them officially, "not so much for the institution you represent, as for your being subjects of H. H. the Maharaja"! The Dewan was extremely cautious in his reply, and he seemed to evade the point raised by the deputation, viz., that they should be allowed, "subject to such precautions as may be deemed reasonably required to prevent deviations from the Congress policy", to carry on the economical and moral part of the Congress programme. Mr. Banerji need not have felt so shy as to burke an explicit answer in regard to a simple request of that kind from a section of "the subjects of H. H. the Maharaja," who may have sinned—according to official views—by becoming Congress Members. Such membership, to our knowledge, has not been deemed to disqualify any persons from continuing to be the loyal subjects of the Maharaja, and so long as the members strictly adhere to the policy and programme of the Congress and remain non-violent in word, thought and deed, there is no reason why the Government of Mysore, with which the Congress has no quarrel, should ban the pursuit of even beneficial activities by the Mysore Congress Committees. A more specific statement of policy was expected from the New Dewan, with a view to allay the legitimate apprehensions of Congress workers, who were treated under the previous regime, as virtual or potential rebels and anarchists fit to be consigned to the rack of the pillory. We can understand a sense of delicacy preventing the Dewan from hugging Congress Members in a fraternal embrace, but his failure to give a definite assurance of tolerance from the State and non-interference in the peaceful and strictly constructive work of the Mysore Congress Committee has given rise to misunderstanding about the future policy of the Mysore Government towards Congress work in the State. The only hopeful sign of an embarrassing situation is that the Dewan should have received at all a deputation of Congressmen at his official residence, which shows that he, unlike administrators in other Native States, does not altogether regard Congressmen as *de facto* "outlaws," and since he expects "cordial Co-operation from you (the deputation) and all other subjects of his Highness," we may indulge the hope that Mr. Banerji will so carry on his administration as to cause the least possible interference with the peaceful activities of the Congress Committee.

"G. B. S." on Modern Prison System.

George Bernard Shaw, we think, needs no introduction to the readers of the "Chronicle." A writer and public man of extraordinary versatility, wit and eccentricity, he has done more than most modern writers to discredit certain aspects of modern civilisation. Mr. Shaw has recently pronounced upon the Modern Prison System, and in view of the ever-increasing interest taken by people in this country in the prison life of by their kith and kin, his remarks should be found interesting reading. In the course of a long preface to two books simultaneously published in England on the English Prison System, G. B. S. writes:—

"The public conscience would be far more active if the punishment of imprisonment were abolished, and we went back to the rack, the stake, the pillory, and the lash at the cart's tail. The objection to retrogression is not that such punishments are more cruel than imprisonment. They are less cruel, and far less permanently injurious. The decisive objection to them is that they are sports in disguise. . . .

"It is very hard to convince the ordinary citizen that the criminal is not better off than he deserves to be, and indeed on the verge of being positively pampered. Judges, Magistrates, and Home Secretaries are so commonly under the same delusion that people who have ascertained the truth about prisons have been driven to declare that the most urgent necessity of the situation is that every Judge, Magistrate, and Home Secretary should serve a six months' sentence incognito, so that when he is dealing out and enforcing sentences he should at least know what he is doing.

"It is the greatest mistake to suppose that everyone who is robbed runs to the Police. 'A man stole £500 from me by a trick. . . . It was assumed that I would resort to the Police. . . . I naturally said, 'You have been punishing people cruelly for more than a century for this kind of fraud, and the result is that I am robbed of £500. . . . I could earn £500 by useful work in the time it would take me to prosecute this man vindictively and worse than uselessly. So I wish him joy of his booty and invite him to swindle me again if he can.'.

"Thus we see that of the three official objects of our own prison system, vengeance, deterrence, and reformation of the criminal, only one is achieved, and that is the one which is nakedly abominable."

In view of what is happening in the Indian prisons to-day and the callous indifference betrayed by prison authorities under the mistaken notion of "correcting" the criminals, while in fact hardening them by their egregious prison code, we agree with G. B. S. that the Judge, the Magistrate and the Home Member (in the case of our country) should serve incognito a term of imprisonment (rigorous of course) in the Indian prisons, "so that when he is dealing out and enforcing sentence he should at least know what he is doing." If this happens—but it is so unlikely that a Judge or a Magistrate or a Home Member will voluntarily undergo a term of imprisonment—much that is "abominable" in our prison system to-day might altogether disappear and prison life would truly become the reformative influence that was intended to be.

THE RUSSIAN KNOT AT HAGUE.

PROSPECTS OF DISENTANGLEMENT FAR REMOVED.

POINCARE'S CHALLENGE TO EUROPE.

LIKELY TO RENDER CONFERENCE ABORTIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 5.

The prospects of disentanglement of the Russian knot at the Hague Conference is considered to be far removed by M. Poincare's memorandum. Disappointment is somewhat tartly expressed over the French Premier's policy which is described as a new challenge to Europe. His demand that Soviet shall first withdraw the Note presented to the Allies at Genoa on May 1st coupled with other conditions is regarded as likely to render the Conference abortive. These views are not shared by the "Times" and the "Morning Post" which are consistently sympathic with the French standpoint and declare that M. Poincare's Note merely raises the most pertinent questions. The "Westminster Gazette" examines the alternative plans which may arise from the attitude of certain nations and considers the wisest plan would be to hold the Conference even if France, Belgium and America do not attend.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF BRITISH LEGION.

FIRST ANNUAL SESSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 4.

The First Annual National Conference of the British Legion opened to-day, in Cannon Street Hotel. The meeting was largely attended by delegates from all parts of the country, by the representatives of the American, French and Belgian Legions and by the delegates from the Empire Services League.

Canada, India, Newfoundland and Australia were represented.

Earl Haig, who presided, read a telegram from the Prince of Wales, a patron of the Legion, expressing his best wishes to the Conference, and to this a reply was sent thanking the Prince for his influential services to the Legion and anticipating, with the utmost pleasure, the Prince's return from his highly successful tour.

Earl Haig mentioned that there were 412,000 ex-servicemen who were without work in Britain, and 24,880 disabled men still awaiting industrial training.

The opening of the Conference was celebrated by a memorial parade in Horse Guards, which was inspected by Prince Henry, and by service by the Cenotaph.

[Horse Guards, is the building in Whitehall which until 1872 was the headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the British Army. The archway is still sentinelled by mounted guards.]

SCOTTISH TEXTILE INDUSTRY

CAPTURING LOST MARKETS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 5.

For the first time for many years the Scottish textile industry is producing under Calcutta prices and, according to report, capturing lost markets. Several hundred additional looms were started in the Jute mills to-day and factories are now running at full speed.

LORD GREY MARRIED TO LADY GLENCONNER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 5.

Viscount Grey was quetly married to Lady Glenconner at Wilford Church, Wiltshire yesterday.

CONFERENCE OF LANDHOLDERS OF AGRA AND OUDH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, June 5.

The Executive Committee of the British Indian Association of Taluqdars met yesterday and it is understood the Committee resolved to hold the second joint conference of all the landholders of Agra and Oudh in July next at Lucknow with a view to consider the important agrarian questions and particularly the provisions of the District Boards Ammendment Bill which had been introduced in the local Council. The Committee also appointed a Sub-Committee to issue a statement contradicting the remarks against land-lords made By Colonel Faunthorpe in his recent report on the Aika movement and to give the landlords' version about the agrarian situation in Hardoi and Sitapur Districts and the facts about the position in connection with the cases and the alleged concealment of rent.

C. K. C. AND JAMAIT-UL-ULMA W. C. MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, June 5.

An informal meeting of the Working Committees of the Central Khilafat Committee and Jamait-ul-Ulema was held this morning. It is understood the question of Civil Disobedience was also considered.

REPUBLICANS ROUTED

BRITISH TROOPS OCCUPY PETTIGOE

FIGHT ON FERMANAGH-DONEGAL BORDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 5.

Grave developments have occurred on the Fermanagh-Donegal Border where British troops who entered Pettigoe were fired on. Artillery was brought into action and the Republicans were driven out and their Commandant captured. It is believed the rebels suffered heavy losses and subsequently evacuated Belleek and Magheraemeena Castle.

LATER.

The first movement of the British forces towards the Belleek and Pettigoe salient, of which the sharp engagement with the Republicans was the outcome, began late on Saturday night. Troops equipped with full kit and accompanied by artillery, armoured cars, and Crossley cars marched from Enniskellen along the western side of Lough Erne towards Belleek. Big guns placed in position were able to shell Magheraemeena Castle, Belleek and Fort. It was midday on Sunday when the Republicans who were entrenched at Hillsend Woods close to Pettigoe first offered resistance by heavy rifle firing and machine-gunning. The artillery quickly responded; storming parties dashed through the village and the Republicans surrendered with arms within the fifteen minutes' grace which was allowed. Six Republicans were killed by one shell while the sole British casualty was one motor driver killed.

The captured Republican officers were taken to Enniskellen. A British General directed operations from the hill. The troops received joyous welcome by the loyalists.

SURPRISE LANDING OF FORCES.

CLEVER TACTICS OF BRITISH TROOPS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 5.

Another phase of the operations was the surprise landing of British troops on a fairly big boat on an Island in Lough Erne, where boats had been previously commandeered from the fisherfolk of the Island and used as a ferry for soldiers. The whole island, the farthest point of which is within easy range of the Ulster mainland, had been occupied by Sinn Feiners and the landing party only reached it with the utmost caution. Lough Erne is dotted with motor-boats carrying supplies.

ULSTER MILITARY COMMUNIQUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 5.

A communique issued from the headquarters of the Ulster military district mentions that in the course of attack on Pettigoe three rebels were killed by the artillery fire at the machine gun from the wood behind Pettigoe.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE ASSASSINATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 4.

The Resident Magistrat, Mr. J. Woulfe Flanagan, leaving the Newry Cathedral after Mass, this morning was fatally shot by three men who escaped in a motor-car into the Free State.

Mr. Flanagan recently sentenced many Sinn Feiners.

Two Seaforth Highlanders were brutally assaulted in Belfast, this morning.

Mr. Flanagan died murmuring "I forgive them." The assassins before shooting ordered him to accompany them but he declined. Mr. Flanagan's sister seized one of the assassins by the neck but he wrenched himself free.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON JAILOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 4.

It is reported that a murderous assault was made on Friday on Mr. T. S. Fordham, Deputy Jailor at the Naini Central Jail, by a convict who had been serving his sentence in the jail. Mr. Fordham was keeping a watch in the factory where his assailant had been working, when he was suddenly attacked by the convict with a long knife. The convict inflicted three or four wounds on him. The prisoner was secured and Mr. Fordham was removed to the Civil hospital.

CABLE ITEMS

It is announced that in an interview with the Republican leaders in the House of Representatives President Harding firmly insisted on the passage of the Mercantile Marine Subsidy Bill this session.

The death has been occurred of Colonel Longe formerly Surveyor General of India.

Paris.—The Maharaja of the Kapurthala and the Aga Khan attended the British Embassy dinner held in honour of the King's birthday.

MR POINCARE'S ASSURANCE.

FRANCE "NOT MILITARISTIC AND IMPERIALISTIC."

FRANCO AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP UNSHAKEABLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 4.

Verdun.—M. Poincare in a speech on the occasion of the presentation of the Congressional Medal to Verdun by the American Ambassador, declared that while a difference of opinion on the interests was inevitable, the Franco-American friendship could not be shaken.

M. Poincare emphatically denied the allegations that France was militaristic and imperialistic. He claimed that since peace, France had shewn extraordinary moderation towards Germany; but if peace were allowed to enrich Germany at the expense of France, it would mean an irretrievable defeat for the Allied cause, and humiliation and ruin for France. But France had too much life in her to accept that, and too complete trust in her Allies to fear their disapproval or disavowal.

MR. SASTRI ON HIS MISSION.

PERTH LABOUR LEADOURS' ADVICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 4.

Perth.—Mr. Sastri has visited the Trades' Hall and had a long interview with Labour Representatives to whom he explained the object of his mission to Australia. The Labour leaders suggested that Mr. Sastri should make a further representation on his objective when he met the Federal Labour men in Melbourne.

Mr. Sastri is now travelling by a trail for Adelaide.

CAPT. AMUNDSEN'S EXPEDITION.

SAILS FOR HOME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 4.

Seattle.—Capt. Ronald Amundsen's Polar expedition has sailed for home with the auxiliary power schooner, "Maud".

C. P. MARATHI CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

NAMES PROPOSED FOR PRESIDENTSHIP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, June 5.

At a meeting of the Marathi Provincial Congress Committee, held at Nagpur, resolutions relating to enquiry by the Working Committee of the Congress, regarding the postponment ofo the Provincial Congress Committee's Elections questioning the right of the Working Committee to interfere in this matter, especially when provinces have been made autonomous, and especially when the Working Committee has no powers to deal in such matters, and appointing a Sub-committete to draft up a note giving in detail the necessary facts for information of the Working Committee and all those that may be concerned was proposed and carried by an overwhelming majority.

The names of Babu Arvinda Ghosh, Mr. C. R. Das and Mr. N. C. Kelkar for Presidentship of the ensuing Congress were proposed and carried unanimously.

CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETING.

ARRIVALS AT LUCKNOW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, June 5.

Hakim Ajmal Khan, Dr. Ansari, Mr V. J. Patel, Mr. Hardayal Nag and Mr. T. Prakasram are among those who have arrived here in connection with the political meetings. The Joint Working Committee will meet to-night.

RETIRED SURPLUS OFFICERS.

NO INCOME TAX ON GRATUITIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 4.

It is understood gratuities and increments admissible under rule 7 of the rules published in pursuance of the Royal Warrant dated 25th April 1922, to officers retired as surplus, will be exempted from income tax both in India and in the United Kingdom. This concession does not however, apply to allowances admissible under rule 8 of the rules. which will be subject to the ordinary rates of income tax in force.

FEMALE WORKERS ON STRIKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 5.

About three hundred female workers of Wellington Jute Mills have gone on strike and the work of the mill has stopped. They demand an increase in their wages at the rate of two annas per rupee and the dismissal of a headman. No disturbance is yet reported. This is the first time that female workers have suspended work.

AEROPLANE DISASTER.

DUE TO EXPLOSION IN MID-AIR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 4.

Holiday-makers at Folkestone were horrified at the sight of the disaster to the S. P. A. D. aeroplane which was wrecked close to the land. The machine nose-dived from two thousand feet.

In response to a wireless from Folkestone, a crowded cross-Channel boat went to the spot at full speed. A doctor who was a passenger entered the small boat which put off and rowed to the scene of accident. He was shocked to find that one of those who were killed was his friend, the brilliant West-End obstetric surgeon, Dr. Gordon Ley.

It is surmised that the accident was due to an explosion in mid-air and that the victims were dead before the aeroplane reached the sea.

[Folkestone is a watering place and steam packet station in County Kent, 70 miles from London and 29 miles Boulogne.]

ANOTHER SURAT VICTIM OF SEC. 124-A AND 153-A.

MR. D. N. DESAI ASKED TO FURNISH SECURITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SURAT, June 5.

One of the leading N. C. O. workers Mr Dayalji Nanubhai Desai, President, District Congress Committee has been served with a notice by the District Magistrate of Surat under Section 108 asking him to furnish a bond of Rs. 1,000 to be of good behaviour for one year with two sureties of the same amount. The alleged bad behavious is said to be the result of a series of speeches delivered by him in the District of Surat at various places, so as to bring him within the operation of Sections 124-A. and 153-A. of the Indian Penal Code. The case comes on for hearing on the 7th instant when Mr. Dayalji is going to submit a statement.

STAFF SELECTION BOARD.

COMMITTEE'S PRELIMINARY REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 3.

In the September session of the Legislative Assembly in Simla last year, while the Lower House was discussing supplementary grants, some members attacked the working of the Staff Selection Board, which was created for the selection of Ministerial establishment for the Government of India's Secretariat. The Home Member promised to appoint a committee to go into the working of the Board to see whether there was ground for the allegation that the Board was not impartial in the selection of candidates, and to suggest improvements in its working. A Committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejibhoy and with the following six as members:—Messrs. Samarath, Spence, Coelgam, Rangachariar, Shafani and Tomkinson This Committee has issued a preliminary report in which they declare that so far they have not found grounds for complaint of lack of impartiality on the part of the board which are worthy of notice. The Committee recommends a whole time Secretary for the Board for a period of three months and recommends that the results of the Board be published in the "Gazette of India."

FRONTIER COMMITTEE.

HIGH COURT JUDGES' VIEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 4.

The Frontier Committee arrived here today and examined Mr. Gordon Walker, Registrar of the Lahore High Court, who speaking on behalf of the Judges, explained their neutral attitude on the question of judicial amalgamation, but added that in the event of the transfer of the judiciary, the Judges were willing to take up additional work.

Colonel James, late Deputy Commissioner, Abbottabad, was examined in camera for over four hours. The Committee left for Simla, where some important officials will be examined on Thursday.

A RUNNING TRAIN THEFT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 5.

A running train theft has been reported in which an employee of a merchant of Burdwan has been robbed of Rs. 8,000 while asleep between Burdwan and Belmuri. The amount in Government currency notes was tied to him by a string passing round his waist.

Official and Personal.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief accompanied by Major Gannon and Major Lund will leave Simla on the 9th June for Naini-tal. His Excellency's tour will include inspection of Ranikhet and Chaubattin and he is expected to return to Simla on the 16th instant.—(A. P.)

AN ICONOCLAST IN KIDGLOVES.

MR. CHUNILAL GANDHI'S EFFUSIONS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, June 2.

Mr. Chunilal M. Gandhi, M. L. C; does not believe in the futility of imposing his views on shrewd youngsters, as his effusions during the Salabatpura homily to parents and guardians delivered on May 22nd in the Municipal School. No. 16 showed beyond all question. *Tres occupe* egoism betrays him into personal touchiness at times in his obvious desire to justify his existence as Chairman of the Surat Municipal School Board by showing ebullient proselytising zeal in connection the compulsory primary education project. At the Salabatpara school meeting attended by fifty cheery souls, Mr. Gandhi called on some lads present to give some snatches of the popular national lay beginning, "Swaraj sawari avechhe", and applauded the full-throated ease with which they recited it. After this, he thought of neckling the callow youths with some conundrums about the aftermath of Swaraj, with a gulf of satisfaction at the inability of his victims to answer his questions. Then the estimable Chairman of the Municipal School Board found his match in a bright youth who questioned Mr. Gandhi's anxious solicitude for inquiring about the name of the lad. The irrepressible Mr. Gandhi retorted with an ill-disguised chuckle if such was the type of education they received in the national schools. After these preliminary conversations, Mr. Gandhi commenced his address, in the course of which he dwelt on the need for a permanent fund big enough to finance the schools which cost the Municipality between thirteen and fourteen thousand rupees a month. He expressed his doubts about the impossibility of the national schools being backed by such resources for all time and lent his easy faith to the belief that in the absence of a permanent fund the national schools would in due course be closed down. Questioning a student why he did not join a Government school, Mr. Gandhi received a retort courteous to the effect that the Government schools were mere nurseries of "slave mentality." Mr. Gandhi's only rejoinder was a flat denial of the charge, seeing that a publicist of the Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye's standing, who had made great sacrifices, would not be party to encouraging the manufacture of slaves. With a commendable assumption of dispassionate zeal for compulsory education, Mr. Gandhi appealed to the parents to send their children to such schools where the foundations of sound education were securely laid.

MALAVI GOLDSMITH CONFERENCE.

FAVOURS ENTRY INTO COUNCILS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ELLICHPUR, June 5.

The second session of the Malavi goldsmith conference of C. P. and Berar was held at Ellichpur on 4th and 5th instant. Five hundred delegates and guests attended. Mr. Lakshamanrao Chede was the chairman of the Reception Committee. Mr. Govindrao Chirde, Pleader Wardha who presided said in his address, that his community should grow in such a way that it should form a vital part of the whole Hindu community without being inimical to any caste and without losing sight of the national and political ideal. Mr. Bamangasanker while referring to the present Congress programme said that the community had every right to suggest improvements in the programme in the light of their past experience. He thought that the item regarding councils had failed in as much as instead of the councils remaining vacant they were exploited by moderates to consolidate their power to the detriment of national interests.

Among other resolutions pertaining to the goldsmith community the following resolution was moved by Ganpatrao Malvi and was adopted unanimously. This Conference of the Malvi goldsmiths congratulates and promises support to the Berar Provincial Congress committee for having removed the cause of difference between Brahmins and Non-Brahmins by adopting a programme of capturing legislative bodies by congressmen and suggests to the All-India Congress Committee to adopt the said resolution.

ORIENTAL STUDENT'S CONFERENCE.

MAULANA AZAD SOBHANI'S MESSAGE

A Lucknow correspondent writes:—

Hazrat Moulana Azad Subhani has issued the following appeal to the public and the students in connection with the All-India Tolaba (Oriental Students') Conference which is going to be held at Lucknow in the last week of June:—

"I fully agree and sympathise with the aims and objects of Jamiat-Tolaba and congratulate the students on their forming such Jamiats in different places. But the result of all these organisations should be in the formation of an All-India Jamiat-Tolaba, for without a Central Association the chain of local organisations will be almost useless. Hence to seek for 4 centre, as soon as possible, is inevitable; and in this respect the students of Lucknow, Deoband and Ajmere are to be praised. As a result of their joint efforts a conference is going to be held in Lucknow which will, if God like, finally settle the question. The duty of the students is to join the conference with greatest enthusiasm, and the duty of the public is to make it successful by all means."

PICKETING IN SHOLAVANDAN.

SEVERAL VOLUNTEERS SENTENCED

SITUATION SERIOUS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, May 30

A correspondent from Sholavandan writes to the "Swarajya": Both *arrack* and *toddy* shops in Sholuvandan, which were kept closed during April, were re-opened some time back since when picketting by National Volunteers was going on successfully. Habitual drunkards completely stopped drinking and contractors suffered severe losses. The police charged two Volunteer Sergeants, Babuchamy and Sundararajan, last week, under Town Nuisance Act for picketting. A third class Magistrate fined them each one rupee on the 26th. Police again arrested Sah. Chidambaram and five other Volunteers for picketing, of whom four were sent up for trial before Mr. Sholavandan, a third class Magistrate, under the Town Nuisance Act on the 27th. Sgt Babuchamy was fined Rs. seven and the rest Rs. five each. All the four patriots refused to pay fine. They were, therefore, sentenced to two days' imprisonment each.

Sgts. Vairavamuthu Ponniah and Chinnasamy have been remanded by the police in connection with an alleged case of Arson on the 27th. The police arrested Sgts. Suppiah Pillay Kamatchaiyah, a member of Mr. Pattabiramiah, Secretary, Congress Council and another Mr. Muthiah. They are on remand and the case against them is not known. It is regrettable that the police stripped a Volunteer's uniform off Kamatchaiyah and left him naked till someone in the crowd gave him loin cloth. On the 28th morning, armed reserve police was also brought here. The police, with distress warrants against the four patriots who refused to pay fine, removed goods including doors, pounding stones, etc, from the houses of relations of patriots even though sufficient proof was given to them that they had not properties of their own. One lady, the mother of one of the four patriots was mother of one of the four patriots, was badly insulted by a policeman. More arrests are expected. The situation is serious. Local barbers, who had resolved not to shave any policeman or *abkari* contractor,, were taken to the Police Station yesterday midnight and threatened and compelled to shave an *abkari* vendor in Lamplight in the Police Station in the presence of the Deputy Superintendent, Circle Inspector and others. The washermen class, who have also resolved not to wash for policemen and *abkari* vendors, are being intimidated by the police, but with little success.

In view of the serious situation here Sjt Pattabiramaih has stopped proceeding to Lucknow for attending the All-India Congress Committee meeting.

KING'S BIRTHDAY.

MESSAGES OF GREETINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 4.

The following telegrams have been exchanged between His Excellency the Viceroy and His Majesty the King Emperor:—

Telegram from His Excellency the Viceroy to His Majesty the King-Emperor, dated Simla 1st June:—

"With humble duty I respectfully beg your Majesty to accept my very cordial congratulations on your birthday and India's best wishes for welfare of your Majesty during the coming year."

Telegram from His Majesty the King-Emperor to His Excellency the Viceroy, dated London 2nd June:—

"I thank you warmly for your kind congratulations on my birthday and I greatly appreciate the expression of good wishes which your message conveys to me on behalf of the people of India."

BOMBAY GOVERNOR AND KING

The following telegram has passed between His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and the King-Emperor:—

"On the happy occasion of your Majesty's birthday, I tender to your Majesty the sincere and loyal congratulations of the Government, princes and people of Bombay Presidency."

The following telegram has passed between His Majesty the King-Emperor and His Excellency the Governor of Bombay:—

"I have received with much satisfaction the message which you have sent on behalf of the Government, princes and people of the Bombay Presidency and I cordially thank them for their good wishes on my birthday."

AN HONOURS' LIST CORRECTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 5.

His Highness the Maharaja of Dharampur gets G. C. I. E. and not C. I. E. as reported.

KING'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 4.

All important stations in India report observance yesterday of the King's birthday in a fitting manner and with customary ceremonials.

His Excellency the Viceroy held at Viceregal Lodge last night a reception in celebration of His Majesty the King Emperor's birthday. The function was brilliant and was attended by a very large number of ladies and gentlemen.

CONGRESS WORERS IN MYSORE.

DEPUTATION TO THE DEWAN.

A Bangalore correspondent writes:—A deputation of the office-bearers of the Mysore District Congress Committee waited on Monday, the 15th May on the new Dewan, Mr. Banerji at his official residence "Ballabroole" to offer their congratulations on his accession to the Dewanship of Mysore. After the usual presentation of Pan supari, garland and fruits by the Vice-President, Mr. S.S. Setlur, and the Honorary Secretary, Mr. S. N. M. Razvi, the former read the following address:—

"Respected Sir:—On behalf of myself and my Congress colleagues, I beg first to offer our grateful thanks for the prompt and ready grant of our request to wait on you on this occasion, to give expression to the gratitude of all the subjects of His Highness the Maharaja for your courage in accepting the invitation of our ever-watchful, beloved and shrewd, ruler to take the helm of the ship of State at a crisis like this. In this State, as in every other civilised country in the world at present, the crisis is economical, and is very serious. It is not, however, entirely, of the State's making.

All Native States are always in an anomolous position in financial matters, as their finance does not entirely depend on themselves but on conditions in British India over which they have no control. Even during the short interval that has elapsed since you took the rudder into your hands, proof has been accumulating quickly that you would soon pilot the State out of its present financial slough and set it on its time-honoured course of steady and sure progress. To such a student of current politics as your honoured self, we need hardly tell that in these times the economical side of life dominates over every other, and sound finance is the very bedrock of the sound administration. Fortunately for Mysore, she has no politics as such to trouble her Rulers. This is due partly to the cordial relations that have always existed between her and the Imperial Power and partly to the identity of interest, nay, the absence of any distinction between the ruler and the ruled.

The office-bearers of the Congress Committee now before you and the members whom they represent, recognise this fact very clearly and have always put a liberal interpretation on the standing order of the Congress, that nothing should be done by any Congressman which would least embarrass a Native State.

Accordingly, the office-bearers of the last year's Committee felt it their duty when the Prince of Wales' visit was impending, to do quite unsolicited and even under grave provocation all in their power to make the situation easy and free from anxiety for the Government both here and in the Residency.

We hope it is not too much for our Committee to expect that, in view of this unmistakable proof of our *bona fides*, we shall, subject to such precautions that may be deemed reasonably required to prevent deviations from the aforesaid Congress Policy, be allowed to carry on the economical and moral part of the Congress Programme to which alone our activities have always been confined. It is superfluous to observe that in bringing the enthusiasm and patriotic fervour of our self-sacrificing volunteers to bear on this constructive and strictly non-political work, we shall be doing nothing beyond carrying out thoroughly and energetically without any cost to Government, the very programme which has been recognised by successive Dewans of Mysore to be indispensable for the economic salvation and the moral elevation of the less fortunate subjects of His Highness.

In conclusion, we offer you, on behalf of our Committee and of the people of Mysore in general, our sincere congratulations on the opportunity put in your hands to carve out your name on the tablet containing the long role of statesmen, whose superior statesmanship gave Mysore the first place among the progressive self-ruled States of India."

THE DEWAN'S REPLY.

The Dewan in reply said:—

Setlur,—I have received you here much for the institution you re- as for your being a subject of ghness the Maharaja. I do not at- portance to the name or form, but spirit which animates you. I thank the appreciative terms in which you spoke of my accepting this onerous duty in whose discharge I expect cordial co-operation from you and all other subjects of His Highness. My work concerns all, every one is interested in its success. I hope you will use your influence to keep strictly within those limits.

"I thank you again for your cordial good wishes and as for myself at this stage I cannot say more than that I would consider myself fortunate if I so work as to achieve a small part of what you expect."

Then Mr. Setlur introduced the secretaries, Messrs. Razvi and Raghavan, the treasurer, Mr. Bhima Rao, individually.

WHEAT FORECAST.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 5.

According to the third wheat forecast for whole of India, the total area is estimated at 28,203,000 acres, compared to 25,221,000 acreas in the corresponding estimate last year and yield at 9,818,000 tons, compared to 6,618,000 tons last year. The general condition of the crop is good.

B. I. PRESS STRIKE ENDS.

The strike of the workmen belonging to the British India Press, which commenced on Wednesday last, came to an end on Monday. When the gates of the Press were opened yesterday morning all the strikers showed their desire of resuming work and they were accordingly taken back. Amritlal Sharma, who was served with notice on the 31st ultimo, has not been reinstated.

MULSHI STRUGGLE.

PUBLIC MEETING AT DHOLIA.

(From a Correspondent.)

DHULIA, June 3.

A meeting of the public of Dhulia, attended by over a thousand people, was held on last Wednesday night under the presidency of Mr. Balkrishna Ramachandra Kotwal to hear the volunteers returned from Mulshi after having taken actual part in the Satyagraha there and to consider the situation and adopt a resolution embodying public opinion of Dhulia. Of the volunteers returned, Mr. Mahammad Hasan, the Dhulia Mahommadan volunteer, who was beaten to senselessness by the "goondas" at Mulshi and Mr. Anantrao Kshire, gave the meeting a vivid picture of the situation in Mulshi Petha. The meeting unanimously adopted the following resolution:—

That this meeting protests against the scheme of the Mulshi Dam which the Tata Power Company has undertaken with the help of Government, for the following reasons: (1) It would be an unjustifiable calamity to drown under water about 50 villages and to drive away 10 to 15 thousand people. (2) All this is being done against the wishes of the Mawalas. (3) The land that will be submerged includes excellent fertile land. (4) The Mawalas, who will be deprived of their hearths and homes and lands, will be reduced to the position of mere labourers. (5) Many people would be deprived of their Vatans and other vested interests. (6) It is an encroachment on the religion of the Hindus to drown Mallikarjun and Jyotirupeshwar and other sacred temples. (7) The present intended Dam is one of the many of its kind and it is clearly the beginning of the exploitation of Maharashtra.

For all these and other reasons this meetinb implores the Tata Company to give up the scheme in question.

Other resolutions were also adopted declaring the Satyagraha adopted by the Mawalas to be proper and justifiable, and non-violence to the very breath of Satyagraha, holding the Tata Company responsible for the violence committed on the Mawalas and volunteers, congratulating those who have gone to jail and calling upon the people of East Khandesh to contribute in men and money to the Mulshi struggle.

RLY. PASSENGERS' CONFERENCE.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

The following is a summary of Mr. Mansukhlal R. Mehta's presidential address, at the Railway Passengers' Conference, which met at Anand on the 26th ulto:—

The speaker said that the Railway grievances were due to three principal causes viz.:—Railways were not responsible to the people, Railway employees did not realize that they should not harass their own kith and kin and the travelling public were mostly ignorant of their rights and responsibilities.

The Railway department, he said was a part and parcel of the irresponsible bureaucracy; and unless that bureaucracy was not made responsible to the popular will, the railway department was sure to remain careless towards the grievances of the passengers. The colour bar, was, he said the order of the day; Mr. Mehta, in support of his argument gave several instances wherein Europeans and Indians were given different treatment and conveniences in the railways.

DEMORALISING INSTITUTION.

The speaker continuing said that all the institutions based on materialistic principles were demoralising the humanity in a number of ways. He drew the attention of the railway employees to the various kinds of persecutions to which both passengers and merchants are being subjected by their succumbing to innumerable temptations of small gains. He appealed to them to see that they as well as all those who were serving the Government, were the sons of the Motherland first; and then servants of their masters.

Mr. Mehta, further said that the grievances of the railway passengers were not solely due either to the irresponsible management or to the undesirable conduct of the railway servants, but it was also due to the ignorance of the travelling public as well as merchants, as to their right and responsibilities. Rights, he said, could not be had, without acknowledging responsibilities as well. He emphasised the point, that if it was necessary for railway servants to be honest, it was equally necessary for the travelling public and merchants to be perfectly honest. Sometimes, he said, they themselves, out of their selfish desire, pollute railway servants by giving dishonest inducements. If the travelling public as well as merchants wanted railway servants to be honest, they ought to set an example by refraining from giving any undue inducement to railway servants to achieve their selfish ends.

KATHIAWAR STATES' RAILWAYS.

After dwelling at length upon the question of thefts, corruptions and other dishonesties, Mr. Mehta compared the conveniences and inconveniences of the Kathiawar States' Railways with those of the other Railways. He said if the State's authorities would be a little more liberal in expenses, and a little more vigilant in the management of their railways, their administration would be considered better than the management of other railways.

GREAT FIELD FOR SOCIAL SERVICE.

Concluding his speech, the speaker said that he found a great field for social service in the question of grievances of Railway passengers. He said a large number of selfless social servants should come out and should take the question most seriously; and many of the grievances would disappear.

KHADDAR PROPAGANDA.

CENTRAL TRAINING SCHOOL AT SABARMATI.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, member in charge, All-India Congress Khaddar Department, has addressed the following circular letter to the Secretaries of the various Provincial Congress Committees in the country:—

The spinning and weaving school mentioned in the Khaddar scheme of the Working Committee will be opened on the 1st of July at Satyagraha Ashram, at Sabarmati (near Ahmedabad). Students may come earlier. Their lessons will commence as they arrive.

To place the industry on a sound basis, it is necessary that the organiser should have a good knowledge of carding, spinning, weaving, etc., and also of the mechanical principles underlying the working of the carding bow, spinning wheel, hand-loom, etc. By the help of this knowledge, they will be able to judge a machine or an instrument and to make alterations, adjustments and repairs whenever necessary. The school will impart instructions, both theoritical and practical in these matters. Pupils will also learn to improve the quality of yarn, which will make the weaving problem very easy to solve. In this way, the school is intended to equip the organisers with necessary knowledge in all departments.

The provision in the school is for 50 students; and each province is requested to send 2 or 3 select young men, with organising capacity, who agree to work for Khaddar under Congress Committees. The course extends over six months and those, who pass in the examination, will be given a certificate. Extra courses will also be arranged if necessary. The Provincial Congress Committees will find such trained men very useful in the organising of their Khaddar work.

The Boarding and Lodging expenses will be borne by the Department of the Technical Instructions. There will be no fees for the tuition. The travelling charges of the students will have to be borne by the Provincial Congress Committees or the students themselves. A copy of the rules to be observed by the students and is enclosed herewith. Every student selected by the Provincial Congress Committees will bring with him a certificate to that effect from the Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee of his Province.

In selecting the student, the Provinces are requested to satisfy themselves thoroughly about their character and physical fitness. The student beside his other work will have to give full 8 hours' to school work.

Provinces are requested to send the students in time so that they may reach the Ashram latest by the last day of this month; and in case the delay be unavoidable, to intimate in time. Otherwise, the vacancies may be filled in by admitting other candidates.

The Secretaries of the Provincial Congress Committees are also requested to send the names of selected candidates as early as possible to Mr. Maganlal K. Gandhi, Director of the Training Department, Satyagraha Ashram, Sabarmati, B. B. & C. I. Railway. It is advisable for the Provincial Congress Committees to send two or three supplementary names of desirable candidates in the order of preference so that in case seats alloted to respective provinces are not filled up or in case any vacancy arises such additional students may be admitted to the vacant seats.

SABARMATI SPINNING AND WEAVING SCHOOL RULES FOR THE STUDENTS.

The following are the Rules for the students of the SABARMATI SPINNING and WEAVING SCHOOL:—

Those, who desire to be in the Boarding House, will note the following. Every student is expected:—

(1) To raise at 4 A.M.

(2) To attend both morning and evening prayers.

(3) To finish the morning duties including bath by 6-30 A.M. and be ready for the light refreshment at that time at the kitchen; (the time for light refreshment will very slightly according to the season).

(4) To be present regularly for bath morning and evening meals on the ringing of the dinner bells.

(5) To share the work of drawing water and cleansing utensils for the kitchen. Such work will generally not last for more than an hour a day.

(6) To begin work at 7 A.M. and to give full eight hours for school-work.

(7) To wear cotton Khaddar i.e. clothes woven on hand-looms out of hand-spun yarn only. No cloth except such pure Khaddar will be allowed to be kept.

(8) To abstain from the use of tobacco or any evil drug in any shape.

(9) To keep his clothes and room clean and tidy. No servants will be provided for these purposes.

(10) No jewellery or other valuables to be brought and if brought by mistake, they will have to deposited with the Treasurer.

(11) Every student will bring or provide himself with his and own dish, cup, lota (water-jug) bedding and an asan (a piece of mat to seat on).

Those, who do not wish to stay in the Boarding House, will be given a place in a building near the Ashram where they will have to cook for themselves. Rations could be obtained from the Ashram stores. They will have to provide their own utensils. The rules from No. 7 to 11 will apply to these students also.

The students will also be bound to obey such other directions as may be issued from time to time by the Director of the Training Department.

Only half a day leave on Friday will be observed every week. No holiday on Sundays.

The students will have to pass their examinations in each course every month. Those who fail will be given eight to ten more days for another trial. But those who fail even then will have to leave.

KARACHI NOTES.

DEFAMATION SUIT AGAINST EDITOR OF 'HINDU.'

(From our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, May. 31.

Mr. Jhamatmal, a Mukhtiarkar of Tando Mahomed Khan, has filed a defamation suit against Mr. Jhamatmal Lakhasing, the present Editor of "Hindu," a vernacular Daily of Hyderabad.

At a meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee, it was decided to obtain permission from the Provincial Congress committee to disobey the order issued by Mr. Bolus, the District Magistrate of Hyderabad, Sind.

Fifteen arrests were made at Hala a few days ago. The case is pending before Mr. Mahomed Bux, the Deputy Collector, Halla Division.

Judgment was delivered in the case of seven persons arrested at Tando Mahomed Khan. Mr. Keesumal Teckchand Jhangiani was sentenced to 12 months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 500 fine or further 6 months' imprisonment. After the completion of one year and a half, if he does not furnish a security, he must undergo further imprisonment for 12 months. One of the accused apologised. The remaining five were sentenced to 6 months imprisonment each.

POONA NOTES.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, May. 31.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, speaking in a public meeting last night, referred to several problems that were agitating the Indian mind to-day. The Nationalist India, she said, seemed to be divided to-day into three parties, the Centre Party advocating a devout obedience to the bardoli-Delhi programme the Right Wing pleading for an extension of Non-Co-operation in the form of obstruction in the Councils with a view to paralyse the Government, and the Left Wing which solely comprised of the youth of India asking for more life in the movement, which would be generated by sanctioning Civil Disobedience. She likened the Nationalist Party to a huge and massive tree, with three big branches soaring high up in the heavens, and as though rivalling in a healthy spirit to outgrow one another until the final goal is reached. Passing on to individual items of the Non-Co-operation programme, Mrs. Naidu said that there was universal agreement of opinion on the spread of Khadi, removal of untouchability, cementing of the All-India unity, popularly spoken of as 'Hindu-Muslim' unity and introduction and vigorous diffusion of National education. As regards the doctrine of Non-Violence, the lecturer ventured to say that no fundamental difference of opinion existed even on that point. What appeared as a disagreement, was really not so.

Referring to the boycott of Councils, the lecturer said, that it was a point on which considerable disagreement prevailed in Maharashtra, in Bengal and in some parts of the Tamillands. Free expression of individual opinion on the part of some of these dissentients cannot certainly be stamped as 'treacherous.' Every one had a right to differ honestly; and sincerity and honesty of an individual in such matters could not be questioned so long as no testing standard was provided for. A spirit of tolerance, she said, was one of the essential conditions for Swarajya. In conclusion Mrs. Naidu affirmed that despite the seeming differences, Nationalist India was really united in the spirit, that was driving the nation to-day towards the goal of Swarajya.

A GATHERING OF POETS.

The Third Session of the Marathi Poetical Conference was held here on the 28th and 29th of May, Mr. Shripad Krishna Kolhatkar, the well-known humourist, critic, and dramatist of Maharashtra, presiding. Among those that participated in the proceedings were Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Profs. Chafekar, Joshi and G. H. Kelkar, besides a number of poets who had come down to Poona to attend the conference. It was a great success as could be seen from the weighty and authoritative essays that were read, on Marathi Poetry and literature. A considerable interest was evinced throughout the proceedings by the audience the average daily attendance being 300.

THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION.

The sittings of the Marathi Theosophical Federation continued for three days, (27th, 28th and 29th of May), Prof. P. K. Telang presiding. A programme of lectures on religious subjects was gone through, the lecturers, including the president, Mr. V. L. Chiplonkar of Akola and Mr. R. S. Bhagwat. A resolution expressing full confidence in the policy of Mrs. Besant, President of the Theosophical Society and Bishop Leadbeter, was also passed.

THE MONSOON.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 5.

Storm in Bihar is breaking up against Sikkim and the Himalayas, after giving a heavy rain in Bihar and north Bengal. Monsoon continues active on Burma coast and in northeast India, but in the Peninsula it is confined to the southern half of the west coast. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma. Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Malabar and local in Konkan and Coorg. A few falls in north Punjab, west Central Provinces, south Hyderabad and on north Madras coast. Chief amounts are:—Victoria Point one inch. Diamond Island three, Sibsagar, Tezpur, Cherrapunji, two Shillong, Berhampore one, Cox's Bazar, Dinajpur three, Jalpaiguri six, Purnea three, Darbhanga one, Patna four, Naya Dumka five, Gorakhpur one, Karsar one and half, Calicut one.

Temperature remains low from Punjab to Bihar.

Forecaste:—Decrease in Bengal and Bihar.

MARTIN ACT CENTENARY

BOMBAY'S CELEBRATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Humanitarian League, a public meeting was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to celebrate the centenary of the passing of the Martin Act, Mr. K. Natarajan presiding.

IMPORTANCE OF MARTIN ACT.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala said, without caring for the ridicule which people showered on him, Martin succeeded in getting the Act passed through the British Parliament. That Act was the Animals' Preservation Act. Indian religions were based on humanitarian principles and a large majority of their population was dependent on agriculture for which purpose cattle were essential. All the societies everywhere in the world for the protection of dumb animals came into being as a result of the passing of this Martin Act. Our life must essentially be based on humanitarian principles and morality and not on materialism and dollar worship. They, as human beings, were responsible for the slaughter of animals in this country, and it was not at all proper and moral that they should live on the flesh of animals which were as sentient as any human being. So long as they did not have any feelings for dumb animals, it mattered not at all what political rights they won. They must give up meat-eating, as a beginning in this humanitarian work, said Mr. Jhabvala.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi said because Indians had been observing humanitarian principles for more than two thousand years, they were observing the centenary of the passing of the Act. These principles were in their religion and in their blood, and they could never give them up. Let them think of the opposition Martin had to face, his moral courage, his tenacity of purpose, and then realise the immensity of the work he had done. Some of their friends accused them of hatred of foreigners, but their celebration of this centenary proved to the hilt that Indians were always prepared to respect and love foreigners who had done good to humanity, irrespective of their nationality and religion. Mahatma Gandhi's last message to them was to put the Englishmen at ease, and how could they do it better than by celebrating this centenary of an Englishman who had done such good to humanity and to dumb animals!

PRESERVE CATTLE BY ALL MEANS.

Mr. W. T. Halla said Sir John Woodroofs had told them that more than a crore of animals were sacrificed every year for use as food. Was this the same land which was far-famed for its humanitarian principles, for its kindness and for its mercy? A single cow was able to feed many persons and yet they were selling it to the butcher for six or seven rupees! Their Muslim friends were not against them in their object, but they wanted that object to be achieved not by laws, but by persuasion. India was purely an agricultural country and for the preservation of its main industry, cattle were essential and was it not their duty to preserve them by all means in their power? He appealed to the Moslems to help the Hindus in the object which they all had at heart.

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla raised his voice to protest against the flogging of prisoners in the jails.

Mr. Natarajan asked the speaker to confine himself to the subject proper.

Continuing, said Mr. Ginwalla, the slaughter of cows had been absolutely prohibited by the Ankleshwar Municipality. It was said that Muslims were opposed to the stoppage of cow slaughter, but at Ankleshwar the resolution was moved by a Parsi, supported by Hindus and passed by Muslims. Why should they not do the same thing in Bombay? They should also try to preserve buffaloes and for that purpose they should start a society for the purchase of buffaloes which might be put to sale and send them to the jungles. He heartily joined in the centenary of this splendid Act.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla said a country which had produced men like Asoka should in the fitness of things celebrate the passing of such an Act. They must make a resolution thenceforth to do all they could for the dumb animals. He was sorry that their President, Mr. B. G. Horniman, who had done such splendid work for the animals was not present in the meeting. He hoped the Bombay Municipal Corporation would unanimously pass the resolution brought forward by Mr. Hallai. He regretted that greater publicity was not given to humanitarian work in this country by their Society. They should open up good libraries for that purpose all over Bombay; one week in the year should be set apart when the attention of the whole country should be devoted to, and concentrated on, this humanitarian work. He hoped the work of the Society would prosper day by day.

Mr. R. R. Nabar also spoke. He was a flesh-eater himself, but he was second to none in his love of dumb animals. They should have educative propaganda all over the country.

Mr. Gole also spoke.

MR. NATARAJAN.

Mr. K. Natarajan said it might be asked why they should celebrate the centenary of an Act which was passed by a country some six thousand miles away, in a country where humanitarian principles were being observed for the last 2,500 years. The reason was that the greatest contribution of ancient India to the world culture was religious toleration and *Ahimsa*. If anybody could claim a sort of proprietory right to those noble sentiments it was the Indians. Those principles had been first proclaimed by the great Budha and then adopted by Jain and other religions. India had an influence far beyond its own borders and they must inculcate this great principle of *Ahimsa* everywhere. He thought, a good deal of teaching needed to be done to teach people to be kind to living animals. Taking away lives was not a sin, but they must realise that starvation of living animals and killing for the mere fun of it was a cruelty. He deprecated the killing of animals by highly placed men for what they called "sport." They must also stop all kinds of cruelty to animals in the streets. They must rouse the national conscience against all sorts of cruelty and against what they called "sport." The slaughtering must also be done in a humane fashion, as was being done in Europe. They had lot of work to do in this regard and they must do all in their power to prevent cruelty to all living animals. Their national salvation depended on showing kindness to animals and in raising the depressed classes.

NADIAD MUNICIPALITY.

FLOUTING PUBLIC OPINION.

(From our Correspondent.)

NADIAD, May 29.

The recent decision of the Nadiad Municipality to sue the Government in *forma pauperis* for the resumption of grant for education has been received by the vast majority of rate-payers with amazement, as it implies an unsalled for *volte-face* and a gratuitous confession of weakness on the part of a Municipality that had covered itself with glory by being the first to decline the Government grant for education, and to nationalise its schools. The trend of public opinion is best shown by the patronage extended to the local national primary schools, which can boast of 2,500 school children on their rolls, while the kindred Government institutions can count only about 300 students. A section of the Municipal Councillors incline to the view that since the Municipality is saddled with the expenditure incurred in connection with the schools seized by the Government and conducted on principles diametrically opposed to the national ideals on which education controlled by the Rashtriya Samiti is based, there is no reason, in the nature of things, why the Government should be relieved of the burden of financial responsibility for the upkeep of the Municipal schools. As a result of such a view supported by the casting vote of the Municipal President, the decision has been reached to accept the Government grant for education. Meanwhile, the national schools are not squealing for want of financial assistance, thanks to the grant of Rs. 10,000 from the Tilak Swarajya Fund and to the minor donations ungrudgingly made by the public at large. In the circumstances, the Government should have spared itself the trouble of issuing temporary injunctions binding the Municipal Board not to lend pecuniary aid to the Rashtriya Samiti from the Municipal funds, and similarly binding the Rashtriya Samiti not to accept any monetary help from the Municipality.

SURAT CITY MUNICIPALITY COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

Items	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
	672426	650484	722308	728887
Some Items ..	Actual 1919-20	Expenditure 1920-21	Estimate 1921-22	Estimate 1922-23
Office ..	39013	44266	41174	41800
Public safety	20606	23723	24222	25000
Light ..	32420	40778	53682	56813
Water Supply	74478	78731	114223	210000
Drainage ..	17762	23467	9063	11870
Road sweeping ..	38564	40068	40850	41100
Road watering ..	11212	8068	11850	14134
Scavenging ..	87400	120454	115369	131082
Health officer .	7428	6459	8440	10000
Gardening ..	5464	5507	5551	6437
Public works Establishment ..	7550	8540	10196	9700
Roads ..	44270	48143	43643	53402
Miscellaneous works ..	2134	2557	3453	3797
Schools ..	135353	189747	164600	157940
Total Expense ..	681372	822609	808977	964999

(Figures quoted here are approximately correct and are obtained from scanty materials at hand).

STREET GAMBLING.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Near Dady Sett's Agiary at the corner of 1st Fanaswadi Lane every day in the evening from 6-30 p.m. to 11-30 p.m. gambling is going on a Khatara. In the 1st Fanaswadi there is a police *chawkie* at a short distance from the gambling place. Several times I have noticed that police in uniform are passing by the gambling *khatara*, but sorry to say no steps have been taken by them to put down the gambling.—Yours, etc.

Y. Y. Z.

SIKHS AND GURDWARA LEGISLATION.

A very largely attended Sikh "Diwan" was held at Lahore on the morning of Tuesday, the 30th ultimo. Thousands of Sikhs, men and women, who had come for the "Jore Mela" were present. After the singing of religious hymns and interesting speeches by Sardar Bahadur Sardar Mohtab Singh and Shrimati Puran Devi, two resolutions were unanimously adopted. The first resolution expressed the opinion of the Diwan that no legislation relating the "Gurdwaras" would be acceptable to them unless it had previously been approved by the Sromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee. The resolution affirmed that no negotiations regarding proposed legislation be carried on with Government unless all Sikhs arrested or imprisoned in connection with Gurdwara reform or the Akali movement or for similar other offences are released and the restrictions imposed by Government on the persons already released are removed.

AUTOCRACY PURE AND SIMPLE IN DHAR.

A Dhar correspondent writes:—

Mr. Chhotelal of the District Congress Committee, Indore, came here again for collecting subscriptions for the Tilak Swaraj Fund, but as soon as he alighted from his motor car, was arrested by the police and after being kept for three days in the "havalat" he was sentenced to two months' simple imprisonment under Section 188 I. P. C.—such is the nervousness of the Darbar regarding anything smacking of politics.

KHADDAR PROGRAMME.

HOW TO MAKE IT A SUCCESS.

(BY K. G. MEHTA).

While we have recognised the supreme importance of the Khaddar item of the constructive programme—as the ideal of economic regeneration of the country which it is given to us to transmute into a living reality—I think it fit and timely to offer my humble suggestions on this engrossing public question, the solution of which is most urgent and most impending.

At the outset it is a necessary prerequisite to ascertain where we stand at present in the prosecution of the Khaddar programme; and taking stock of the situation we would be in a position to suggest the practical means to place the industry on a sound and stabilized position.

In this connection the records of the chief Khadi manufacturing centres, e. g. Amreli in Bombay Presidency, and Noakhali and Comilla in Bengal are the first to arrest attention. From these and the opinions of leading workers in the field comes to the front the chief and the critical fact that in every province there are huge stocks of Khaddar lying unsold, that the leading merchants and commission agents are anxious to dispose of their holdings and set more spinners and weavers to work provided there is an adequate demand.

These signs ought seriously to set us thinking about the immediate prospects and future of our cottage industry, that we have taken to with a religious devotion, because the time has now come when we are forced with the necessity of exhausting every means of placing the industry on a firm basis; and bring home to sceptics that it is preeminently fitted to stand as a business proposition.

Large stocks of a commodity on the market always foreshadow a commercail crisis and the crisis in any commercial market is either the result of over-production or under-consumption or the latter affected by stringency of the money market. This pure theory of economics can with advantage be applied to the question before us. The present under-consumption of Khaddar by the bulk of the population that forms the largest of the cunsuming class—is no doubt affected by their purchasing power which is exceptionally low. The fact combined with the comparatively higher price of Khaddar (due to its higher cost of production) has much to do with the glut in the Khaddar market. Hence no scheme would be perfect and effective unless and until it incorporates the practical steps to remove these fundamental causes.

Practical steps needed.

It is just in view of these features that I have made it a special part of my purpose to suggest the surest and most specific means to this and which is:—

1. A vigorous organization of the campaign of house to house visits among the higher midlle class and gentry, for sound work in their proper sphere, because it is here that the field remains still unexplored.

2. The adoption of a scheme of selling Khaddar even at a loss, if need be, in case after approaching even the highest society there remain stocks on the market whose high level of price prevents the poor from buying.

(3.) Starting of a Khaddar Encouraging Fund to meet the temporary loss—or if the All India Congress Committee approves, the utilizing of a small portion of the Tilak Swaraj Fund.

(b) Experimental scheme of arranging with Khadi manufacturing and selling centres to sell at such reduced rates as might call forth a free and continuous demand—promising to pay at the first stage in any loss that might result from doing so, thus ensuring its wholesale spread to the lowest strata of the society.

4. Buying up all Khaddar in every province and setting up stores for selling at fixed rates not necessarily loss making but calcuated to put the Khaddar within easy reach of the purchasing power of the masses.

I am convinced of the efficacy and soundness underlying the principles of this scheme whose immediate effects would remove the causes of crisis, viz:—

1. By lowering the cost of production as the supplementary industries relating to the Charkha and the handlooms being naturally taken up by the largest number of men and women—may the whole of the rural pupulation—would result in the lowering of wages of the other, processes, viz: carding, ginning, weaving.

2. By solving the difficulty of under-consumption by raising the purchasing power of the masses who are in a position to increase their scanty income through part—time employment which the Charkha and other industries relating thereto would provide.

Why khaddar is dear at present.

In advocating emphatically a scheme of cheapening Khadi I have no other considerations in mind except the economic; let every critical student of the question realize that any loss suffered in popularizing the use of Khaddar among the masses is worth paying as a premium for the untold benefits of placing the industry in an unassailable position. It is incontrovertible at this stage that the movement now to stand as an impregnable rock of the National Economics should be made an unqualified success by exerting the most effective means.

I may well be questioned why Khaddar is dear at present and how a scheme of cheapening Khaddar can be entertained as perfect. To this I am prepared to give a convincing exposition, at the same time maintaining that *organizing universal consumption of Khaddar is the sure means of making it permanently cheap.* This is because an extended demand shall affect the very essential elements of the cost of production.

The principal cause of the present high level of prices is the smallness of the number of men and women that have taken to the industry and those supplementary to it viz: hand-ginning, carding, spinning and weaving. The cost of production is high because of the high level of wages—barring factor of profiteering on the market. For an exact analysis of these items I would like to append the following details regarding wages:—

Process:—	Wages:—
Ginning — 8 to 10 as. for 10 hours' day.	
Carding — Rs. 2 to 2-8	,,
Spinning — 1 to 2 as.	,,
Weaving — Re. 1 to 1-8.	,,

If a continuous and regular demand for hand-spun Khaddar is created and as the demand goes on increasing the number of persons in the villages who will take up those industries during their spare hours will automatically increase. This will be reflected in the economic effects on the cost of production in this way:—

Labour problem.

The wages for hand-ginning, carding and weaving being high and decent, these will attract a large number of men who will take them up as regular professions in addition to men of agricultural classes who would be part-time workers.

As there will be large demand for hand-spun yarn required for the handloom a large number of women of agricultural as well as other classes will take to hand-spinning during spare time, hand-spinning being very simple and easy.

Thus as the number of persons taking to these will multiply until the spinning wheel and handloom are re-introduced in every village home as they were a century ago, the wages will naturally go down considerably to the extent of about 40 to 50 per cent. or even more and this would make Khaddar cheaper by nearly 30 to 50 per cent. Since the labour during the off-seasons costs the agriculturists nothing, no yarn or cloth can be cheaper than that which costs only the price of the raw material.

If no such steps are taken for consuming up all the supply of Khaddar by these or other means, there will be no possibility of the prices of Khadar coming down in consequence of the number of persons engaged in the industry being very limited due to the insufficiency of buying power to cope with the supply price, and there would be every danger of the stoppage or curtailment of the cottage industry for want of a wide market.

Thus it will be clearly realized that if price of Khaddar is reduced, a large demand for hand-spun Khaddar is sure to be created and a great step will have been taken in the direction of stabilizing the industry on which all the forces of national activities ought to be concentrated.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN THE PRESIDENCY.

SOME INTERESTING FIGURES.

The Director of Information, Bombay, sends us the following:—

The latest issue of the Labour Gazette contains some interesting statistics regarding industrial disputes in the Presidency, during the 12 months ending the 31st of March last (a dispute as counted by the Labour Office being an interruption of work involving in 10 or more persons, and of not less than 24 hours' duration.)

During the period under review there were in all 136 disputes, involving 2,30,004 work-people. The total number of working days lost during the period was 1,638,667. March, 1922, in respect of the number of working days lost, was the worst month for industrial disputes this being due to the lock-out in the mills at Sholapur. The outstanding events of the year were a general strike of 33,000 men at Ahmedabad in October, 1921, and the lock-out of 18,000 men at Sholapur in March of this year.

An analysis of the causes of the disputes shows that 30 per cent. were due to questions of pay, 20 per cent. to bonus, 16 per cent. to personal causes, including dismissals, reinstatements, etc., 8 per cent. to leave and hours and 26 per cent to miscellaneous causes. It is pointed out that the number of disputes due to the question of pay is small compared with other countries where, owing to the fall in the cost of living, many wage reductions have taken place.

Of the disputes during the year 62 per cent. were settled in favour of the employers, 23 per cent. in favour of the employees and 15 per cent. were compromised.

As the cotton mill industry is the main industry in the Presidency, the number of disputes in the textile industry was by far the largest. Since April, 1921 71 per cent. of the disputes have been in this industry. The percentages in other industries were; transport 9, engineering 8, metal 2 and miscellaneous 10.

INDUSTRIAL INDIA.

According to the latest available statistics there were 894 factories in the Bombay Presidency, 618 in Bengal, 617 in Burma and 611 in Madras. The average number of workers employed daily in Bombay was 3,38,758, out of a total of 1,238,725 for all India. The total number employed in Bengal was 4,64,712. The "Labour Gazette," in its latest issue, says that the highest increase in India during the year under review was in Bombay, where there was an increase of 20,522, due to the large number of operatives employed in cotton mills, presses and railway workshops. It is interesting to note that Bombay and Bengal employ no less than two-thirds of all the factory labour in India. Of the total number of adult operatives employed in factories in the Bombay Presidency, 80 per cent. are males and 20 per cent. females, compared with 84 per cent. males and 16 per cent. females in the rest of India.

TRAMWAY FARES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Directors of the Bombay Tramway Company, acknowledge that "The Tramway returnes show an improvement over those of last year." Then later on they say "We shall have to make a larger provision for depreciation in future than we have set aside this year. The rise in operating charges would have justified us in approaching the Corporation of Bombay for a revision in charges and fares earlier, but we have been reluctant to do so. It can, however, be no longer delayed."

They also acknowledge that "Our Tramway fares are the lowest in the world. We have therefore, come to the conclusion that an application for the revision of fares and charges can no longer be delayed and we are preparing the necessary representation to the Corporation. In this we are confident that we shall have the support of the shareholders and we are equally confident of fair consideration by the Corporation of the overwhelming case which we shall put before them."

I have repeatedly marked that the Tramway Co., by thus bringing forward the question of increase or alterations in the fares, want to get over the Deed of Concessions which they signed with the Municipal Corporation in 1905. They made such an attempt in the year 1909 on the plea that the Company were in embarrassed circumstances and the Corporation good-naturedly granted them permission to introduce the zone system and to alter the fares authorised by the Deed for a period of two years only and thus alleviate the Company's embarrassed position. (See Corporation report, volume 33, 1909-10 page 768).

In that application the Company acknowledged that "under clause 15 (A) of its concession from the Municipal Corporation the Company undertakes that there shall be a uniform fare of one anna from any one point to any other point of the then existing lines (subject as thereinafter provided)." The proviso here referred to was that the Company should be at liberty to institute a 1st Class service and to charge special fares with the sanction of the Corporation. Unfortunately for the Company the experiment of running 1st Class service at special rates sanctioned by the Corporation then, proved a failure, as they had to acknowledge "The provision of 1st Class compartment on the Tramway did not respond to any public need and that the accommodation on the cars, on which it was provided, was usually left empty. The Company has, therefore, abandoned the running of 1st Class compartments." An attempt was made under a new guise some time ago, but it did not materialse.

The Tramway Company seems to be very fond of harping on the subject of "fares," but when they bring forward such questions before the public and the Corporation, they do not honestly notify to the public and acqnowledge the great benefit they do derive from the Municipal Corporation in respect of the rent they pay by that very Deed of Concessions, which also safe-guards the rights acquired by the travelling public in tram car's Clause No. 18 (J) of the Deed of Concession says "to pay the Corporation in respect of the existing Tramway a yearly rent at the rate of Rs. 3000/- per mile of double track and Rs. 2000/- per mile of single track half yearly;" and further in the same clause 18 (K) "to pay to the Corporation in respect of any extensions and additions of the existing Tramway and any new lines to be herein after laid yearly rent at 50 per cent. lower than those payable in respect of the existing Tramways." Often they have opened up new lines for which they have to pay half the rental with the sole object of making a very substantial addition to their own income and not with the object of obliging the Corporation or the general public.

By going over the Corporation reports very carefully one cannot help coming to the conclusion that their action amounted to something like a very clever move on their part to introduce "the thin end of the wedge" to get over the Deed of Concessions and putting the fares under some kind of restriction if it were possible. One cannot help admiring the generous offer so very good-naturedly put forward then by the Managing Director as he did, "I do not propose to ask the Corporation to meet in this matter without offering some concessions on our side which the granting of our application would render possible—The most important concession they wanted to grant the travelling pubic being No. 2 i.e. "to relax the present transfer. Passengers may select the route by which they travel provided it does not involve more than three changes of cars."

The outcome of this was that the Company put before the Corporation certain Transfer rules to be put in force for the period of two years as provisionally granted to the Company. The Company did not lose time in taking advantage of the kind consideration granted to them of recouping their loss and getting fat on the travelling public's money. The Company wanted to make too much of a good thing and wanted an extension for a further period of three years, but as a very strong protest was made by the travelling public the extension was not granted. The Company under the circumstances had to revert to and adopt the old or former scales of fares, namely 1 anna from anyone point to any other point of the old existing line. When they reverted to the old scale of fares, the fares which they had subjected "to the regulations given below" granted for a period of two years should have automatically ceased to exist. But the Tramways Company did not allow the advantage they had so very surreptitiously obtained, to slip from their hands and forth with put before the Corporation a new set of Transfer Regulations, and going one step better this time, by dropping the words "given below" and putting down "Fares subject to Regulations," they sent 100 copies of these transfer regulations and section tables to be distributed among the members of the Corporation and our worthy Corporators as men of business allowed themselves to be hoodwinked and sanctioned the transfer regulations and section tables, and played into the hands of the Company.

Our City Fathers, I am sorry to say, did not safeguard the rights of the general public as were granted to us by that very Deed of Concessions. The so-called transfer regulations can never be called relaxed regulations as the Company purport them to be, there being six or seven clauses in which case the poor passengers have either to pay or forfeit his ticket or "Uterjao," as the conductor so very impudently says.

This is not the only instance in which the company has tried to take advantage of the Corporation and the travelling public. Sometimes ago in order to resuscitate the right and get over the 1 anna clause as stated in the Deed, the Company tried to run first Class compartments once again and charge a fare of 3 annas from Flora Fountain to Opera House. Thank God, such request has not been granted.

A "contract is a contract" and I do not understand why the Tramway authorities being businessmen should want to break that contract and ask for an increase of fares and charges for electric lighting, instead of strictly abide by and observe all the provisions as signed by the Company.

The Tramway authorities altogether forget that the two important Concessions, Viz. (1) Monopoly of service and (2) Ridiculously low rentals that they have obtained from the Corporation, are on the district undertaking given by them of charging a uniform fare of 1 anna from any point to any other point and abiding by all the provisions. This is a binding contract which cannot be lawfully varied for the benefit of the shareholders of the Tramway Company who are already getting fat dividends. The Tramway Company is a Public utility Company and as such has no right to do profitering by asking for increase on their contracted uniform fares of 1 anna from any point to any other point. Will the City Fathers rise equa to the occasion by summarily rejecting the proposal of the Tramway Company for resorting to profiteering when the proposal comes up before them?—Yours, etc.

WIDE-AWAKE.

THE "EGYPT" DISASTER.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall thank you to allow me a little space in your esteemed journal to say a few words regarding the much maligned Indian Seamen.

Since the above disaster, I have been reading all the statements and reports regarding the misbehavior of the Lascars, then of the Goan Stewards, and your just and reasonable remarks and experiences detailed by your correspondents.

I find all the reports and statements, by Reuter, Captain Carr and others are onesided, and it appears that nobody cared to have (if not purposely avoided) an interview, with any of the surviving Indian Seamen, which would have relieved us much. My doubts will remain until impartial persons take up this matter seriously and work it out impartially, as reporters and interested persons want to use the disaster for their advantage, by replacing Indian Seamen by their own. So far they never had an excuse of advocating the employment of their own men. The splendid record of service, during the war, of the Indian Seamen, put a gag on them, and now they want to avail themselves of this disaster to further their own ends.

The first favour alloted to the Indian Seamen, as per wartime promises was to reduce them piecemeal, soon after the war, without any cause, beginning first in the Saloon Department, where it is easier than in the others, but through your watchfulness, and some wellwishers' protest and grumblings the stop was at 75 per cent. I believe this new invention of misbehaviour and of firearms, is to complete the retail beginning by wholesale ending; therefore, Sir, I beg your to use your just and powerful pen, to champion the case of these poor, illiterate and helpless seamen, and through your influencial journal, I entreat all the Indians, wellwishers and specially the citizens of Bombay, who, soon after the war, liberally entertained them, for their fearlessness, good behaviour etc. during the war, to have justice done, because I always observe, that if anything comes or is brought to the notice of the Government, regarding our seamen, it is very lightly treated, seeing their obedience, docility, poverty, ignorance and especially their helplessness; hence their grievances, instead of decreasing are increased.

The use of firearms is first of all not a gift from God Himself, to the poor hard labouring Indians, so it is impossible to believe the story.

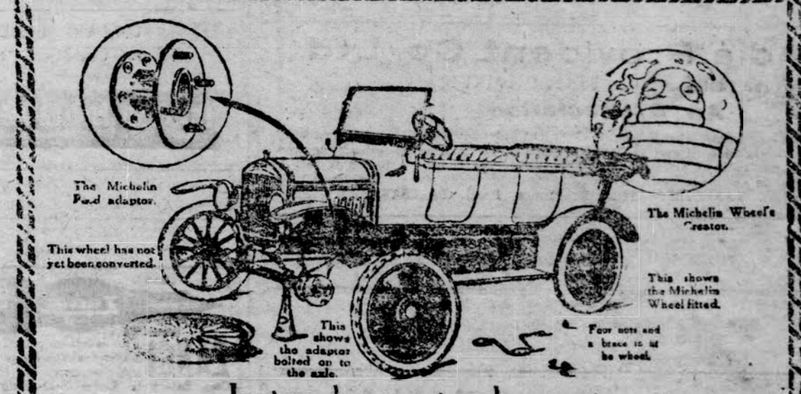
The very reports of these reporters, in which they praise in the highest terms, the conduct of the Indian Seamen, during the great war, if read side by side with the present damaging reports, will make even a fool to blush with shame. As for Captain Carr's afterthought of now blaming the Goan Stewards instead of the Lascars, it is, I think, a dodge, because a Captain is supposed to know who is who on board and specially amongst the Indian Seamen, the difference can be observed not only by the Captain and Officers but by anybody else, between the Lascars (Deck crew), Engine-room crew and the Saloon crew, from their costumes as the day from the night. Perhaps the dodge may be that he thinks that all the Saloon crew are Goans, and Portuguese subjects, who have no claim on anything that is British, but they have preserved their rights by accepting a watery grave with everything that was British, long before Portugal joined the world-war; I may mention also that, all the Saloon crew are not Goans there are also British subjects, from British India among them, but all of them are Christians.

The reports of the disaster give us to understand, that the ill-fated "Egypt" went down headlong, after twenty minutes of the collision, and nothing is mentioned about the uselessness of any of the life-boats, through the ship being listed, etc., besides the life saving appliances, ought to have been more than enough at the times, as most of the passengers were to embark at Marseilles, as usual and according to the current rule, from the time of war, the all on board should know, the life-boats allotted to them in case of danger. Under these circumstances, the reports and statements received, so far, are rather hard to believe, and we had best wait till the S. S. "Macedonia" arrives, which brings the survivers, as per information; for a statement from them is the only weapon by which we will be able to fight out this case.

At present, the most urgent and needful work is to relieve the families, relations and friends, of the life-boats S. S. "Egypt's" crew, who, both the fortunates, and the unfortunates, are equally under mortifying lamentations, suspense and anxieties, for want of the details of the less in crew, and it is wonderful, how the details could not be obtained, as the survivers were landed at Brest and were some days there before their embarking on the S. S. "Macidonia" for India.—Yours, etc.

Rahimtoola Building,
Pickle Cross Road,
Bombay, 2-6-22.

AMAZARELLO.
Indian Seamen's Delegate.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Printed and published for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO., LTD., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL (Editor), at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.